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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 175 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HIGH COURT REJECTS ORDINANCE APPEALS

JUSTICE NANAVATY DIFFERS FROM MAJORITY

Thinks Court Can Interfere If Magistrate Fails In Discretion

CONVICTION OF BOMBAY SOLICITOR TO STAND

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Full Bench of the High Court this morning resumed further hearing of the revisional application filed by Balkrishna Hari Bhansalker. Pleader of Pandharpur, who was sentenced by the sub-divisional magistrate to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine for disobeying an order of the District Magistrate under the E P Ordinance directing him not to take part in the civil disobedience movement and to report himself to the police thrice daily.

This is the first of four similar cases under the Ordinance which are before the Full Bench.

In this case, two important preliminary issues were raised by the appellant's counsel Mr. G N Thakore. Giving their decisions on these points yesterday, their Lordships held that the ordinance was validly promulgated by the Viceroy and that the High Court had the jurisdiction to hear revisional applications in Ordinance cases.

Accordingly, their Lordships proceeded to hear Mr. Phansalker's case on its merits. It was argued at length yesterday afternoon, and the hearing was further resumed to-day.

WHY SENTENCE

Mr. G. N. Thakore, for the appellant, said that there was no material on which the Magistrate could exercise his jurisdiction to award an exemplary punishment. The order served on the accused was a means to an end, and not an end in itself, and, therefore, its disobedience should be judged by reference to its consequences. Considering the remotest consequences of the disobedience, the court could have reasonably said to the accused 'Either obey the order, or remain in jail for the period of the order.' That would be a reasonable exercise of discretion. To go beyond that would be to inflict a vindictive sentence.

Vindictive sentences, said Counsel, should be always avoided in the interests of justice. On this point he quoted the observations of Justice Madgaoker in the case of Mrs. Lukmani. His Lordship had observed that the court should always hold the scales even and that vindictive sentences always tended to undermine respect for law and defeated the very object with which they were inflicted.

Proceeding Mr. Thakore said that in this case the accused's disobedience was intentional, but it was not disobedience in the ordinary sense. His back was broken when he heard the humiliation was to continue for six months.

Only his status as a pleader was taken as an excuse for giving him the highest punishment, and there was no reference to the extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Thakore said that this was an undesirable result of a combination of executive and judicial functions, for the abolition of which Indians had been agitating for the last 50 years. As the District Magistrate was the executive head of the district, there was a tendency on the part of the subordinate officers to penalise disobedience of his order with the highest sentence.

Their Lordships then delivered judgments:

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said: "It has been suggested in this case that the order served by the District Magistrate of Sholapur is illegal for the reason that it was made by the District Magistrate of Sholapur and its terms were to be carried out in Sholapur but that it was served in the accused when he was at Bijapur jail. The right of the District Magistrate to pass such an order is given by the ordinance, section 57 of which invests all District Magistrates with the powers of the Local Government under subsection 1 of section 4 of the ordinance. And this power has been duly conferred by Government notification. Literally speaking, the wording of the ordinance would suggest that all the District Magistrates are to act for the purposes of the present emergency as a corporate body."

ORDER NOT INVALID.

But in this case, His Lordship continued, it was not necessary to consider what the powers of the Sholapur District Magistrate were in the matter. "If there was any irregularity", his Lordship proceeded, "the accused could have brought the matter to the notice of the executive. But instead, he comes to Sholapur and for some time abides by the order." Therefore, his Lordship did not think that the order for this reason was invalid.

It has been contended that the order does not fall within the terms of section 4 of ordinance. Apart from every other consideration, section 59 of the ordinance itself is a complete answer to this contention. This section provides that no proceedings under section 4 of the ordinance shall be called in question by any court. So the court is bound to take the order served under section 4 of the ordinance as properly made.

POWERS OF INTERFERENCE.

"The next point is with regard to the sentence. I think that our power of superintendence is wide enough to enable us to alter the sentence. On the other hand, we have to remember that it is for the trial court to inflict the proper sentence, and we would not be justified in altering the sentence merely because we think that it should have inflicted a different sentence. But we can interfere if the trying Magistrate has erred on some point of principle."

It had been admitted, His Lordship continued, that the failure to report himself to the police was not accidental but that it was intentional. If in the case when it was accidental the Magistrate had inflicted the maximum sentence, then it would have been open for them to say that the Magistrate had not exercised his discretion in the matter. The difficulty in the present case was that they had not any real standard before them just as in other criminal cases, by which from previous experience they could measure the term or the severity of the sentence. "Here we are dealing with an action" His Lordship continued, "which has been made an offence under the particular ordinance in the interest of the preservation of public peace."

DELIBERATE DISOBEDIENCE

His Lordship added that they had no knowledge of the local conditions in this case. "What has the Magistrate before him" His Lordship asked, "In the first place it is a case of deliberate disobedience of an executive order by one who knows the law and who is of middle age. In his

(Continued on page 3.)

MIDDLESEX FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 21.

The following are the scores at the ... closing day's ... play in the match between the All-India Cricket Team and Middlesex:—

All-India 409 for 7 declared.

Middlesex 253 and following on 44 for 1.

The second day's play in the match between All-India and Middlesex was begun to-day before 1,500 spectators in dull and unsettled weather. The wicket was good. Naoomal and Godambe who resumed the Indian innings were separated by Peebles when they had added only 3 runs to-day, Godambe being out l.b.w. to the fifth ball sent down to him (347/6/43). Jehangir Khan who then partnered Naoomal gave a lively display. Scoring mainly through strokes to leg and cuts he had made 24 when Sims had him out l.b.w. (409/7/24).

The Indians declared their innings now at 409 for seven. Naoomal who came in first and remained unbeaten with 164, played patient and sound cricket and gave no chance, though his innings was not blemishless. He made his 150 in six hours and hit up the remaining 14 in fifteen minutes. Ten strokes to the boundary were included in his total.

MIDDLESEX OPEN WELL.

Middlesex opened with Lee and Sims. Lee batted confidently, giving an exhibition of strokes to leg and cuts, while Sims was also strong on the leg side. The pair made 45 for the first wicket. Nazir Ali then bringing about a separation by having Lee out l.b.w. (45/1/18). Hearne who filled the vacancy, added only 5 runs, Kapadia then holding him off Nissar (55/2/5). The lunch interval was taken now, Sims being not out with 21.

Scores:—

ALL-INDIA FIRST INNINGS.

Wazir Ali b Hulme	3
Colah, c Price, b Durston	7
Naidu, c Hendren b Lee	101
Nazir Ali, b Lee	55
Naoomal, not out	164
Godambe, l.b.w. b Peebles	13
Jehangir Khan, l.b.w. b Sims	24
Extras	42
Total (for 7 wkts.)	409

MIDDLESEX FIRST INNINGS.

Lee l.b.w. b Nazir Ali	18
Sims, not out	21
Hearne, c Kapadia, b Nissar	5
Extras	11
Total (for 2 wickets)	55

OTTAWA CONFERENCE OPENS

"LOWERING TRADE BARRIERS WITHIN EMPIRE"

Baldwin On Its Keynote

LONDON, July 21.

Ottawa.—The keynote of the Imperial Economic Conference which opened to-day was given by the King's speech, read by the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, which stated that the Conference was opening a new page in history on which would be written the record of determined effort to solve difficulties weighing so heavily on the world.

The King's speech recalled that the Empire was based on principle of co-operation. By giving effect to the principle of economic co-operation the Conference would start beneficial forces which might extend their influence over the whole world.

MR. BENNETT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Bennett was elected Chairman of the Conference on proposition of the Hon. Mr. Stanley Baldwin after which Mr. Bennett welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the general objective of the British Delegation was the lowering of trade barriers between members of the Empire. The Conference had an enlarged degree of freedom owing to the change in fiscal policy. Mr. Baldwin pointed out that notwithstanding Empire preference only 30 per cent. of Empire trade was among ourselves. Nobody suggested that complete free trade within the Empire was possible but the Governments of the Empire could extend inter-Imperial foreign trade.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.

It was unnecessary to measure out too closely the relative value of preferences given and received.

Mr. Baldwin laid stress on the inclusion of Colonies in the Empire. The United Kingdom desired to see increased trade between Colonies, Dominions and India. The calamitous fall of prices of primary commodities accompanying the fall in production and consumption had adversely affected everyone. It was our policy to co-operate in any practical international scheme designed to secure the recovery of world prices.

CHATTERJEE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Atul Chatterjee speaking at the Ottawa Economic Conference to-day on behalf of India pointed out that the Conference had a special significance as it was the first occasion on which the leadership of Indian delegation was not filled by a Secretary of State thus marking one more stage in India's advance towards complete self-government.

THE ECONOMIC STORM.

India had encountered the full blast of the economic storm. A very high proportion of her population was directly dependent on agriculture while the average income and purchasing power of people were very low. India had adopted protection to stimulate industries and in that she resembled some portions of the Empire but no Colony or Dominion had a population of 350 millions or such a density of population or recurring menace of famine or problem of military defence on the same scale as India.

LIMITED SOURCES OF REVENUE

The outlines of India's fiscal policy were largely determined by these circumstances. The scale defence expenditure and limited sources of revenue to which the Central Government could turn, with low purchasing power of the great mass of population made it desirable to keep the general level of duties within moderate limits.

Effects of particular measures of preference therefore required the closest examination lest productiveness of customs revenue should be endangered. He pointed out that industries selected for protection were only those considered to possess natural advantages enabling them eventually to dispense with state assistance. Protective duty was only fixed after a careful examination by the Tariff Board at a level adequate for its purpose without imposing unnecessary burden on the consumer.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Government are also appealing to the Supreme Court and the other South German Governments are likely to follow their example.—

ITALIAN CABINET CHANGES

ROME, July 20.

The Ministry of Corporations, which Signor Mussolini has assumed following the resignation of five important Ministers and a number of Under-Secretaries of the key ministry for Home Affairs owing to the degree of control Government exercise through it over employers and labour.

It is charged with developing and administering Fascist ideas on the position of capital and labour in a corporative state.

While four of the major resignations from the Cabinet did not entirely cause a surprise, Signor Grandi's resignation was unexpected, as he had been regarded as Signor Mussolini's chief lieutenant for many years.—Reuter.

TWO STRAY ASSAULTS

After enjoying perfect peace for over a week there were two minor incidents of stray assaults in the city on Thursday. Both the incidents occurred late in the afternoon, one in the Mandvi area and the other near Null Bazar, the victim in the first case being a Muslim and in the latter case a Hindu.

Abdul Karim ... Ismail a Muslim was stoned by some Hindus while he was passing along DeSouza Lane in Wadgadi at about 4 p.m. He received slight injury on his head and was taken to the Free Crescent Hospital where he was treated and allowed to go.

The second case occurred an hour later in Erskine Road near Null Bazar. A Gujarati Hindu Dhanji Lalji was attacked by two or three Muslims one of whom stabbed him with a knife. The man received a slight injury on his shoulder and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he was discharged.

Except for these two stray incidents there was perfect peace in the city. The prayers and Arti at the Juma Masque and the Maruti Temple respectively passed off peacefully. The police and leaders of both the communities were again present at the place.

LABOURITES KEEN FOR COMMITTEE

Despite Disapproval Of Hoare's Plan

London Indians Rally To Support Dublin Bureau

(Special Cable To "Chronicle").

LONDON, July 21.

Though dissatisfied with Sir Samuel Hoare's plan, Laborite M.P.'s are keenly canvassing for nomination on the proposed Joint Select Committee.

It is significant that the two Indian members of the India League have resigned their membership as the League is behind the proposed Labour Delegation to India which is appealing for £1000 donation.

Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jinnah, Raja Govindlal Shivlal, Messrs. Kamlani, Bazaz and Dara (Editor, United India,) Mr. Santi Dhavan, President of the Cambridge Union, Mr. Ramesh Nehru and Miss Foden unanimously opposed the delegation.

There is an overwhelming section of Indians rallying to Mr. V. J. Patel's proposal to establish an Indian Bureau in Dublin despite British Labourites' hostility.

Mrs. Despard has gone to Dublin to further Mr. Patel's plans.

Soldier's Raj In Prussia

CABINET EJECTED

Machine-Gun Guard At Chancellor's Palace

BERLIN, July 20.

Both the President and the Vice-President, and the Chief Commandant of the Berlin Police have been arrested by the military for refusal to vacate office.

The whole of the Prussian Socialist Catholic Ministry has been dismissed. Dr. Severing, (Minister of the Interior in the Government of Prussia) bowing to the inevitable, departed when his successor arrived accompanied by a policeman.

The President, the Vice-President and the Chief Commandant of Berlin police have been released.

Machineguns have been posted as a precautionary measure in front of the Chancellor's Palace and the usual military guard has been reinforced. All officials of the Prussian Press Department have been dismissed.

The Chief Commander of the Berlin police has also been arrested.

The Prussian Ministers are determined to yield only to force.

Troops have been summoned to eject Dr. Severing from the ministry. As a result of the emergency decrees annulling certain articles of the Constitution in Berlin and Brandenburg, the liberty of the individual is no longer inviolable. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic privacy is not guaranteed, and the Germans no longer have the right to express opinions freely. These drastic provisions, however, will only be enforced in case of urgency.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

These developments are a sequel to the declaration of a State of Emergency by a Presidential Decree, on the ground that under the prevailing conditions in Prussia and also Bradenburg, law and order could not be guaranteed with a Socialist Administration unable to prevent the too frequent Nazi-Communist clashes.

Von Papen who has been appointed under the decree State Commissioner with Dr. Bracht Oberburgomaster of Essen, as Deputy, will rule Prussia with almost dictatorial powers. Owing to his duties as Chancellor Dr. Bracht would act as Von Papen's representative in governing Prussia dictatorially until a new Prussian Diet ends the stalemate.

A tense situation, fraught with the gravest possibilities, thus exists in Germany as a result of President Hindenburg's decree placing Prussia under the virtual dictatorship of the Reich. The State of emergency in Berlin and Brandenburg, is only a few degrees less severe than actual martial law. Police are placed by it under military command.

Von Papen is not only empowered to dismiss the Prussian ministers, but he will be able to get rid of officials with Socialist tendencies and reorganise the Prussian police.

General von Schleicher, who has been appointed Governor of Berlin and Brandenburg, has appointed General von Rundstedt as his deputy.

The Reich Government declare that the reason for their action is the Prussian Government's lack of energy in combating Communist disorders. They say that there is ground to suspect that high Prussian officials no longer possess the necessary impartiality to carry out their task and that the centralisation of powers in the hands of the Chancellor is the sole means of pacification.

APPEALS TO LEIPZIG.

The Prussian Government are not taking the decrees lying down. They have appealed to the Supreme Court at Leipzig on the ground that President Hindenburg's action is a violation of the constitution. The Bavarian

(Continued in Column 5.)

HOARE'S GREAT DELUSION

ORDINANCES HAVE NOT ACHIEVED HIS OBJECT

DR. SYED MAHMUD INTERVIEWED

Dr. Sayed Mahmud, a prominent Muslim leader, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday evening, declared that the Ordinance regime had failed to achieve Sir Samuel Hoare's object.

The Muslim leader from Bihar congratulated the Liberals on their recent decision to non-co-operate with the Government in the further stages of constitution making but added that there could be no pact between the Congress and the Liberals as the Congress stood for genuine freedom.

FANATICAL OUTBURST DEPLORED.

He deplored the recent communal disturbances in Bombay. The whole country, he said, felt the misfortune of Bombay and he did not find adequate words to express his grief and to condemn the fanatical outburst.

Dr. Mahmud said he read the forecast of the Communal Award appearing in the "Chronicle" evening edition with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. Joy because if it were true those Muslims who placed their faith in the Government would now realise how mistaken they were and sorrow for his co-religionists for having played into the hands of the officialdom so far.

Reviewing the present political situation in the country Dr. Mahmud said the Government wanted to crush the Congress within five weeks when they launched their offensive in January last, but after seven months' struggle he could not say they had been able to achieve their object. whatever the Secretary of State for India may say. At best the Ordinances were able to check to a certain extent the demonstrative part of the Congress programme but the Congress, it appeared to him, "was stronger to-day than it was in January 1932."

GANDHIJI'S SINCERE EFFORT.

Doctor Mahmud accused the Government of having prepared all their plans for an offensive against the Congress while yet Gandhiji was debating the points with the British statesmen at the R. T. C. Mahatmaji, he said genuinely wanted to co-operate with the Government till the end of January the best proof of it being the resolution that he first

(Continued on page 3.)

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5232

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m. (S T).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st July, 1932.
5282

TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GOR & COMPANY, York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay are the Owners and Proprietors of the following trade Marks:—

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Messrs. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 24th instant at 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) at Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, opp. Chowpatty Sea Face, of springly used made to order solid teak and blackwood household furniture, richly upholstered chesterfield and drawing Room suits, cabinet gramophone, Singer Machine, table ornaments, crockery and platedware etc.

ABOUT 50 PIECES PERSIAN CARPETS

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. Vora & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Sunday 24th instant, at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, of very valuable 50 pieces large and small very rich hall Persian carpets. On view.

VORA & CO.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 983 of 1932.

(1) JOSEPH W. GOMES, of Bombay, East Indian, a Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate (O.S.) of this Court, residing at Club Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) JOSEPH P. D'MELLO, of Andheri, East Indian, a Merchant, carrying on business as the Caslon Stationery Mart, at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) Dr. D. A. D'MONTE, of Bandra, East Indian, a Medical Practitioner, carrying on the business of Medical Practitioner at Marines Line and (2) JOSEPH ALEX DIAS, of Bandra, East Indian, a Solicitor, carrying on business of an Attorney of this Court at Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and as purporting to be President and Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association for and on behalf of the Members of the said Association other than the plaintiffs abovenamed ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of "The Bombay East Indian Association." other than the plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice WADIA in Chambers on the 29th day of June, 1932, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in this Honourable Court against the above-named defendants for themselves and on behalf of the members of the Bombay East Indian Association other than the plaintiffs praying for declarations:

(a) that there has been no valid amalgamation effected between the Bombay East Indian Association and the East Indian Federation;
(b) that the members of the East Indian Federation, who are not members of the Bombay East Indian Association, are not entitled to take part in or vote at meetings of the Bombay East Indian Association;
(c) that there is no validly appointed body of the Managing Committee and the Office bearers of the Bombay East Indian Association since April, 1931 and that in any case the persons purporting to act as Office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association at the present date have not been validly appointed and have no power to function as such Office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association:
(d) that the proceedings at the Meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association, held on 21st May, 1932, referred to in paragraph 9 of the plaint may be held void and ultra-vires;
(e) For injunction restraining the defendants from holding a Meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association on the 2nd July, 1932;
(f) for injunction restraining the 2nd defendant as Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association from calling the Members of the East Indian Federation, who are not members of the Association to the Meetings of the Bombay East Indian Association and restraining the defendants from allowing or permitting them to vote at any such meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association;
(g) for injunction restraining the defendants from making over the Thana Girls School its properties and funds to the Archdiocese of Bombay;
(h) for costs and further and other reliefs.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 3rd day of October, 1932.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 20th day of July, 1932.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
5281.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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For boys and girls from three to a hundred and three.

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She danced with a 1,000 men but only one danced in her heart.

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A Thrilling Breath-Taking Drama.

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TO-MORROW AT 3 & 6 P.M.
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AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (TO-MORROW) SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1932, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

About 60 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in varigated colours.

Carpets are now on view

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF SURTI HINDU HOTEL, SITUATE AT HABIB BUILDING, CORNER OF GRANT ROAD, PLAY HOUSE.

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The above is on view.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	23 July	28 July
Hakone Maru	1050(	.....	25 July
* Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	3 Aug.	21 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	18 Aug.	5 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

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Tatsuta Maru	22000	10 Aug.	16 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Aug.	30 Aug.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVAL
JULY 21st.

Tukhiwa, Renncler, Calcutta.
Jalajyoti, North, Calcutta.
City of Eastbourne, Hattern, Karachi.
Khandalla, Carter, Bhownagar.

DEPARTURE.
JULY 22nd.

Fusijama, Lingi, Kobe.

LOADING.
JULY 21st.

Steamer Bhuta for London.
Steamer Vita for Busrah.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Khandalla for Calcutta.
Steamer Tukhiwa for Durban.

S S City of Eastbourne:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Eastbourne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tukhiwa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tukhiwa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Khandalla arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar, with a general cargo.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama will sail to-day for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 21.

S S Dalgoma for London.—2 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham & Son; 2 bales woollen rugs Grindley & Co.; 6 bales animal skin, M Nisim.

For Dunkirk.—2560 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Hull.—868 bags castorseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Mooltan for London.—3 bales woollen carpets, 3 bales animal skin, I Faizulla.

S S City of Eastbourne for Dunkirk.—220 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 65 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 50 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 407 bags groundnuts cakes, Ralli Bros.; 218 bags mowra meal, N J Shah.

For Liverpool.—25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 26 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 132 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 193 bales wool raw, M Nissim.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool.—25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Barcelona.—60 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S Ceylon for Rotterdam.—2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Yamagata Maru for Moji.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 21.

S S Madras Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoya.—75 cases cotton yarn; 116 cases cotton shirting; 350 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka.—180 cases cotton yarn; 200 cases cotton shirting; 15 cases cotton flannel; 25 cases cotton jeans; 240 cases glassware; 50 cases Art silk yarn; 50 cases rayon yarn; 991 cases fresh fruits 531 bundles brasware; 1500 bags crude sulphur; 2000 bags cement, 35 bags umbrella furniture; 35 bags rayon goods.

From Kobe.—135 cases cotton drill; 15 cases cotton jeans; 183 cases cotton goods; 95 cases cotton shirting; 160 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 89 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 108 cases rayon goods; 42 cases tiles; 30 cases art silk yarn; 65 cases rubber shoes; 10 cases canvas shoes; 80 cases glassware 50 cases bicycle parts.

From Moji.—1000 bags cement; 65 cases brassware.

From Dairen.—100 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong.—100 bags sugar candy.

From Canton.—175 bales raw silk.

From Singapore.—20 bales nutmegs; 46 bales damarbatu; 20 bales gum gopal; 42 bales gum benzamine; 1300 bales sago flour; 293 bales betelnuts.

From Colombo.—74 cases motor accessories; 40 bales gunnies.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co. from Koweit.—2 bundles gold.

From Bahrein.—4 tin gold.

From Mohammerah.—98 bags poppy seed; 32 bags salted skins; 9 bags skins.

From Bushire.—103 carboys rose water; 52 bags gum; 11 cases vinegar; 16 cases rose buds.

From Muscat.—230 bags sardines; 1 bundle specie.

From Ormara.—15 bundles mats.

From Karachi.—2747 bags wheat 72 bags dry fruits; 39 bags zira; 240 bags gram; 7711 bags bajree.

S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co from Busrah.—198 box silver coins 61 bundles specie; 70 bales wool; 880 bkts. wet glates; 55 bags s. skins.

From Karachi.—3 cases silver; 600 nos. empty barrels; 1941 bags wheat; 364 bags bajree; 120 bags gram; 200 bags rice; 255 bags wheat flour; 45 cases milk; 44 cases asafoetida; 60 cases fish.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind, Agents, M M & Co., from Shanghai.—55 cases raw silk; 39 cases silk yarn 41 cases silk piece-goods; 244 cases h/c tea.

From Hongkong.—335 bales raw silk; 39 bales silk piece-goods

From Canton.—383 bales raw silk; 950 bales cassia.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

TAXABLES.

Bombay, July 21

	Rs.
2-1/2 p.c. G P Notes	68/13
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94/10
4 per cent 1934/37 Loans	94
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	77/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds	99
3 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	86
5 p. c. 1929/47 Loan	95/8
5 p. c. 1930/44 Loan	96/0
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	99/8
6 per cent 1933/38 Bonds	101/12
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	103/12
5-1/2 p.c. 1933/40 Loan	100/14

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	103/3
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	100/9
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	105/4

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5½ p.c. Mysore	103/4
5 p. c. Mysore	101-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 per cent. B P T	73/0
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	72/0
5 p.c. Do. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	103/0

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

TRAFFIC RESUMED

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date July 20:—

Through running of trains between Pudungaram and Palghat was resumed to-day

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N.W. Railway, wires under date July 20:—

Due to further breaches between Laki Marwat and Pezu stations, train service on the Laki-Pezu Tank railway is entirely suspended and the booking of all traffic to and from that section stopped till further notice.—A.P.

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22, P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

Digitized by the Indian Law Institute on the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 5, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 19, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 17, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 12m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—2-31, 14-52.
Lowtide—8-14, 21-07.
Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 16m. p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.
Harwood League: R A vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"SKIPPY." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"TEN CENTS A DANCE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"THE LONE RIDER." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"PRIVATE LIVES." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"BAD SISTER". to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"ARROWSMITH." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m .
WELLINGTON—"SKYLINE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"THE YANKEE DON." Daily at 5-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m
GLOBE—Saroj's Hindi Talkie "GUL-BAKAVALI, with Ashraf-khan and Zebu.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PORGRAMME.

12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m.: Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitation of Holy Koran; P. N. Dewoolker's vocal music; 9 p.m.; news in Hindi.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The members of the Mahasabha will meet Mr. P. Narayana Murty on Friday, July 22 at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mahasabha premises, Dadar, on the eve of his departure to England, as the first Andhra candidate selected by the Indian State Railways for training.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the same day.

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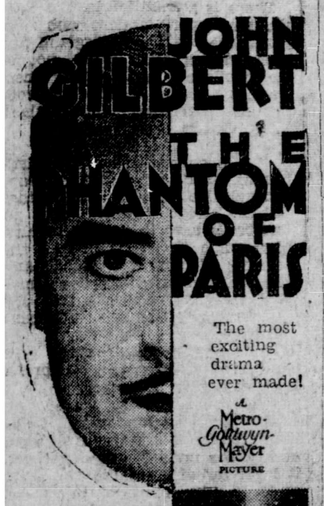

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LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNIVERSAL'S SMASHING DRAMA
BAD SISTER
With a Marvellous Cast including
CONRAD NAGEL. SIDNEY FOX
SLIM SUMMERVILLE.
Also a Two Reel Comedy.

HIGH COURT REJECTS ORDINANCE APPEAL

(Continued from page 1).

statement the accused says that he felt that the order served on him was humiliating and that he was not prepared to obey it. It means that he deliberately disobeys the order and that he would continue to disobey it in the future also. But the order was made by a competent authority and the plea that it was humiliating is no excuse for not obeying it.

"It has been suggested that the prosecution should have led evidence to show that the breach of this particular order would have led to serious consequences. In my opinion evidence of this kind would be utterly irrelevant. It would be misleading in so far as the result would be only a matter of opinion. The Magistrate has simply got to take the fact that an order made in the interest of peace has been disobeyed and to see whether the order has been properly made.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

His Lordship continuing said "The accused has expressed no regret for his action in the course of the trial. The Magistrate is also bound to take into consideration what the effect of his sentence will be on the people of the locality. In this matter he is in a better position to form an opinion than this court which does not know the local conditions. The argument of the accused that the order was humiliating is no excuse. The Magistrate cannot attach any importance to it so long as it had been made by a competent authority. It is really a question of motive into which the court cannot go." His Worship therefore held that there were no grounds for the High Court to interfere with the sentence.

In conclusion the Chief Justice referred to the reference in the judgment of the sessions judge to some youths having been influenced by persons like the accused and stated that this could in no way warrant their interference with the sentence. It had been cited as an example for the purpose of the case. "I do not think therefore that on these grounds we would be justified in interfering with these cases.

Mr. Justice Broomfield delivered a concurrent judgment.

MR. JUSTICE NANAVATI. DIFFERS.

Mr. Justice Nanavati differed from the majority of the Bench on the question of the sentence. In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said: "The first point arising in this case is the fact that the order served on the accused was made and served by the District Magistrate of Sholapur on the accused when he was at Bijapur and it has been suggested that therefore it is illegal. I do think that the powers vested in the District Magistrate by the Government notification has reference only to the district over which he is District Magistrate. But in the present case, the order was in reference to a person having his permanent residence in Sholapur District, and the activities referred to in the orders were also confined to the District of Sholapur. The only special feature in this case is that this order was served on him while he was in Bijapur."

"But," continued His Lordship, "if the accused had not returned to Sholapur or having returned if he had taken up the position that the order served on him at Bijapur was not legal according to the ordinance, then there would have been something more to be said in favour of this areument. But he obeys the order for some time and even at the trial he has not made any grievance of this fact." His Lordship therefore did not think that this point called upon them to interefere with the sentence.

The next point was the contention that the order to report to the police thrice a day was not within the terms of the ordinance. "It seems to me," His Lordship observed, "that the ordinance has given such wide powers to the officers that it is not competent for the court to go behind the order of the District Magistrate. The Court must assume that the order has been made properly."

"The disobedience of the order is admitted. The offence in this case is therefore complete.

QUESTION OF SENTENCE.

"The next question is that of sentence. But here I am in the unfortunate position of having to differ from the majority of the bench. Being the junior most member of the bench, it is not without diffidence that I have come to this conclusion. But having come to this conclusion it becomes my duty to state my reasons for this view. The ordinance does give discretion to the trying magistrate to vary the sentence from a nominal fine to that of imprisonment for two years and unlimited fine. Therefore it seems to me the Legislature, in this case the Governor-General, has recognised that the offences punishable in this section must vary according to their gravity. If on the other hand it was thought, that because the times were exceptional every case of disobedience of an order should be punished with extreme severity, then there was nothing to prevent the Legislature (the Governor-General) from saying so and enacting that every crime under the ordinance shall be punished with so much imprisonment or fine.

Continuing His Lordship said that there were instances in Indian Law where the minimum sentence had been laid down and His Lordship cited some of them. "In the latter cases," His Lordship continue, "the legislature does not leave any discretion to the court in the matter of sentence. But in the present case before us, the legislature having left the quantum of punishment to the discretion of the court, it seems to me that it has recognised that the offences committed under this section may be varying in their gravity and also that it has recognised that the court must assess this gravity and give the suitable sentence. This discretion the courts are bound to exercise on judicial principle. All the circumstances of the case are to be taken into consideration in passing the sentence."

HIGH COURT CAN INTERFERE.

"This court which has powers of superintendence in this case, can, I venture to think, under this power justly interfere with the sentence passed by the magistrate, if the court feels that the magistrate has failed to exercise his discretion in assessing the sentence properly."

His Lordship thought that looking to the circumstances of the present case, the sentence was severe.

SATARA PLEADER'S APPEAL

Mr. Thakore then appeared in three more cases in which three pleaders were sentenced for offences under the ordinance.

In one of these, Shanker Govind Bhave, a pleader of Satara was sentenced to one year and Rs. 100 fine for disobeying an order to report himself to the police etc.

Another case was of Bhagvat Vinayak Mahajan, a pleader of Sholapur who was sentenced to 2 years and Rs. 800 fine for a similar offence.

Their Lordships did not interfere in these cases on the principle laid down in Phansalker's case.

REDUCED FINE, BUT RETAINED SENTENCE.

But in the third case their Lordships reduced the fine. In this case, Ramchandra Ganesh Gadgekar, a pleader of Sholapur, was sentenced to two years' R.I. and Rs. 1,500 fine for disobeying an order to report himself. It was pointed out that the first class magistrate who tried the case was not competent to inflict a higher fine than Rs. 1,000. On this ground their lordships reduced the fine to Rs. 1,000; but retained the sentence of imprisonment.

Their lordships then heard two appeals filed by the Advocates' Association of Western India in pursuance to a resolution passed by the Council of the Association to bring before the High Court such cases as might be deserving of re-consideration. Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the accused in these cases.

LAW STUDENT'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

In the first case, Mr. I. G. Thakore, a son of Mr. G. N. Thakore and a law-student, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, acting as a special magistrate, for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order requiring him to report himself to the Lamington Road Police Station daily.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to one year in view of the age of the accused which is 22 years.

The other appeal was against the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine passed on Ratilal Tribhovandas Thacker, a prominent cotton broker of Bombay, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for failure to leave Bombay as directed by the Commissioner of Police. Their Lordships did not interfere in this case.

MR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

The next case was of Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, a solicitor and member of the Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf the Incorporated Law Society had filed this revisional application.

Mr. Kapadia was arrested on 5th January under Section 3 of the Ordinance and after being detained in the House of Correction at Byculla, was released unconditionally on January 13, and simultaneously he was served with a notice by the Police Commissioner, requiring him to report himself to the police station daily. The next day he was arrested for disobedience of the order. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeared in this case. It was urged in support of the application that the Police Commissioner's order was capricious, and the direction on Mr. Kapadia to report himself daily was contrary to the letter and spirit of Section 4 of the Ordinance, and that the sentence was unduly severe, the offence being only technical.

VALIDITY CHALLENGED.

The application also challenged the validity of the Ordinance on the same grounds that were urged in Mr. Phansalkar's case, and submitted that there was a gross miscarriage of justice and it was a fit case for the High Court to exercise its revisional powers.

Their lordships refused to interfere in this case.

The next case was of Babulal Dalichand, a Gujarati Hindu boy, who was arrested at Sangamner in Ahmedabad District for picketing and persuading customers not to purchase foreign cloth. He was sentenced in two different cases to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, and five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine respectively. Mr. J. G. Rele who appeared for the accused, submitted that the two offences of picketing were committed at the same time and therefore should have been tried jointly in one case. Mr. Rele also requested that the two sentences should be made concurrent, as there was no direction on this point by the Magistrate.

Their lordships remitted the term to five months and substituted another month and a half in lieu of the fine, both the sentences to run concurrently.

This concluded the work before the Full Bench.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

	New York, July 21
Previous closing	3.56 3/4
To-day's closing	3.56

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, July 21
Previous closing rate	3.56 5/8
To-day's opening rate	3.56 7/8
To-day's closing rate	3.56

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

	New York, July 21.
Previous closing rate	5.77
To-day's opening rate	5.75
Difference	—02
To-day's closing rate	5.73
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 167
April May	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, July 21.
Previous closing rate	4.31
To-day's opening rate	4.31
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	4.31
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, buly 21
Silver ready	17
Higher	1/8
Silver forward	17 1/16
Higher	1/8
Market: China bought	

BOMBAY MARKET.

	Bombay, July 21
Silver ready	54 9 0
Silver Asad	54 6 0
Gold ready	55 2 0
	23 7 6

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM

To Play In India On Return

NEW DELHI, July 21.

The Indian Cricket Team due back in Bombay on October 6 is expected to play two matches here, one with the Bombay Presidency and the other Bombay proper. The other fixture will be in Delhi when the team is expected to play an All-India University side.—A.P.

Mysterious Explosions Again

EXCITEMENT AT KUMBARWADA

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The loud noise caused by an explosion at about 1 a. m. on Wednesday started the residents of Kumbarwada.

A similar incident took place on the identical spot the previous night which caused great excitement in the locality. The repetition of the incident, being unexpected, the residents of the locality were much agitated and came out of their rooms. They had a surprise in store, when again there was another explosion.

The police, on hearing the report hastened to the scene but could not explain the mystery. They are disposed to think that it must be the work of some boys, throwing wall crackers.

HOARE'S GREAT DELUSION

(Continued from page 1.)

placed before the Congress Working Committee on his return from London. "The world does not so far know anything about the resolution, but when it will come to light it will prove how far Mahatmaji was sincere in his assertion that he wanted co-operation with the Government in January last."

While appreciating the firm stand taken by the Liberal Federation and some members of the R. T. C. in regard to the future stages of framing a constitution, Dr. Mahmud wished that they had based their opposition on some broader issues. He however congratulated them for their courage and firmness. He did not think there was any chance of a pact between the Congress and the Liberals on the narrow issue of the R. T. C. method. For, he said, Congress stands for genuine freedom for India.

Dr. Mahmud repudiated the suggestion that the Muslims did not share Congress ideals. He considered to make that suggestion was to deny the light of the sun. Out of the total number of prisoners there were 20,000 Muslims.

WHAT HAS BOMBAY GAINED?

Dr. Mahmud deplored the recent communal disturbances in Bombay but he repudiated the suggestion that picketing of shops by Congress had anything to do with it. "I cannot find adequate words to condemn such fanatical outburst of either the Muslims or the Hindus. I do not want to apportion the blame, but I ask the members of both the communities what have they gained by this outburst of frenzy? All over India we felt the misfortune of Bombay and it is impossible to find words to express our grief. Let us hope that both the communities have now realised their mistake."

Asked what he thought of the forecast appearing in the "Chronicle" about the communal award, Dr. Mahmud said that he received it with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. Sorrow because a section of his community had been so long a tool in the hands of officialdom to the extent that they got a bad name for the community even in Islamic countries. Joy because they would now realise what is the result of placing faith in others instead of being self-reliant.

Speaking on the same point he said that in London Gandhiji had consented to the one remaining point on Separate Electorates, and had practically conceded all the fourteen points of the Muslims. But the Muslim "representatives" at the R. T. C. did not even look at them. They put forward impossible demands which had nothing to do with the demands of the Muslim community. These representatives in London constituted themselves as champions of the European Association and the Depressed Classes.

Concluding he added: "If this forecast is true then the Premier's Award would give the Muslims much less than what the Nehru report gave or any agreement so far arrived at between them and the Congress. From this forecast it appears that even less than seven points are likely to be conceded by the British Government and important and essential demands from the Muslim point of view have been rejected. "I have no doubt that without any past or reservation the Muslims by their self-reliant efforts will get much more than what they desire at present."

Dr. Mahmud left Bombay on Thursday night.

TWELVE STRIPES FOR LOOTING SHOP

Arrested Hindus Discharged For Want Of Evidence

Bombay, Thursday.

Mohemad Bandu, a thirty year old Muslim was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, for breaking into and looting a Hindu's shop during the riots by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Motilal Shivram a shoemaker having his shop at Pakmodia Street giving evidence stated that on May 15, when the communal riot was on, he closed his shop at 5-30 p.m. and went to his house situated at Bora Bazar. On May 11, he was removed by the police to a place of safety. On May 20, he heard, that his shop had been looted. He went to the shop and saw that it had been broken open and property worth Rs. 2,087-8-0 removed. He did not know the accused.

A constable of the Maharbavdi Police Station giving evidence stated that on May 18, when he was on patrol duty, he happened to pass the shop of the complainant and saw that it had been broken open while the accused and several others just then were coming out of the shop. Seeing the police constable, all of them took to their heels. The constable was however able to arrest the accused.

The Magistrate in passing sentence said that since the accused was an "able bodied" man, he ordered that he should receive twelve stripes.

Deportee Jailed For Defying Police Order.

Bombay, Thursday.

Salemohamad Hassanmia, a deportee from Bombay, who arrived in Bombay without the Police Commissioner's permission, a month prior to the expiry of the deportation order, was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, after which date he will again be deported.

Sentenced For Carrying Lethal Weapons

Bombay, Thursday.

Francis D'Souza was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or suffer imprisonment for seven days for carrying a knife through Lamington Road yesterday at 4 p.m. in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

Ramgovind was also given the same sentence for carrying a knife of the Frere Road yesterday at 3 p.m.

CORPORATOR'S ARREST

Mr. Jethamal Narandas a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a prominent cloth merchant and his brother Govindji Narandas were arrested by the local C.I.D., on Thursday evening at their residence, Laxmi Nivas, at Gamdevi. Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai Inspector of the C.I.D. and Sub-Inspector Kamat, effected the arrests and removed the two brothers to the Esplanade Police lock-up. The arrests, it is understood, are effected under the Special Powers Ordinance.

It will be recalled that Mr Jethmal was once before arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and detained for some time in the Byculla House of Correction.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Five Congress workers were arrested by the Polbavdi police on Thursday evening at the Kamgar Maidan, Patel in connection with a Congress demonstration. The arrests were effected by plain clothes C.I.D. men before the intended demonstration could actually take place.

Some Congress workers who evidently intended to organise the demonstration were waiting on the Kamgar Maidan. At about 5 p.m. a taxi came on the spot in which there was a bundle of Red shirts and blue nickers. Just when the uniforms were being distributed to the volunteers the police arrested four men engaged in this work.

One volunteer who, however, got a uniform returned after a while dressed in the same uniform and carrying a tri-coloured national flag. He was also arrested by the police and all the five persons were marched to the police station.

ATTEMPT TO HOIST FLAG

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A 11-year-old Hindu lad, who was arrested yesterday evening by the police, while he was entering into the Congress House compound, with a national flag, for the purpose of hoisting it over the building, was produced today, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaon.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to the Children's Home till July 27, when he will be put up for trial before the Juvenile Court, Umarkhadi.

(Other news see page 5).

PATHE CINEMA. EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR BROUGHT TO LIFE ON THE SCREEN
RONALD COLMAN
IN
ARROWSMITH
ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANTLY ACTED FILMS EVER SEEN
TO-MORROW
WARNER FABIAN'S SENSATIONAL NOVEL
"MEN IN HER LIFE"
WITH
LOIS MORAN—CHARLES BICKFORD, VICTOR VARCONI
ONE OF THE MOST HUMAN DRAMAS EVER FILMED . . . . THE STORY OF A GIRL'S FIGHT FOR HAPPINESS IN A MAN—MADE WORLD.
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
THE CAPITOL
LAST NIGHT AT 3-30 & 10 P.M.
THE AWFULLY NICE, SOMETIMES NAUGHTY
NOEL COWARD PLAY
PRIVATE LIVES
Co-starring the craze of men and the distraction of women.
NORMA SHEARER
ROBT. MONTGOMERY
with REGINALD DENNY
Also A New COMEDY By
LAUREL & HARDY
Free List Entirely Suspended

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 22 1932.

MORE MENACES THAN ONE

With reference to the representation made by the deputation of commercial and industrial representatives, which recently met the Commerce Member in connection with the depreciation of the yen, the Associated Press reports that the Government have been busy considering the situation from all points of view, not excluding one may assume, the standpoint of Lancashire. It must be noted in this connection that the "Japanese menace," such as it is, is not the only menace to the Indian textiles and is not confined to that industry. The question, therefore, needs to be threshed out fully by the public in all its aspects. That is specially necessary in view of the fact that any emergency measure by Government just at present may be an ordinance. The habit of promulgating ordinances should not be encouraged and there is very great danger indeed in instigating Government to issue an ordinance against such a thing as the depreciating yen. There is no knowing in what way such an ordinance may not be misused under pressure from British business interests and from their over-willing champion, Sir Samuel Hoare.

DANGER OF PREFERENCE.

We have always supported the claim for all necessary protection to the Indian textile industry against, not merely this or that particular rival, but against all foreign rivals. But we cannot help feeling that the Indian millowners, who are so concerned about the danger from Japan, who are reticent about the most vicious currency policy in India and its harm to Indian trade and commerce, who are silent on the ancient and continuing menace of Lancashire—and all this at the moment when the Government are inviting India to walk into their Imperial Preference parlour—are taking a short-sighted view of things. By accepting preference to Lancashire in return for their demand for protection against Japanese competition they may do incalculable injury to the Indian textile industry itself.

PROTECTION FOR LANCS!

It must be remembered that there is a special danger in asking for discrimination against Japan. Japan is the best customer for our cotton and generally buys a great deal more from us than she sells to us. It would be suicidal to add to the present virtual discrimination against that country direct discrimination on the score of its depreciated currency. India needs extra protection also against Lancashire as the forcing up of the exchange ratio from sixteen to eighteen pence constitutes a practical bounty of about 12 per cent to Lancashire. Yet it is seriously suggested by Indian millowners to levy a special duty against Japanese textiles only, though such a duty will be an additional protection to Lancashire as against Japan and therefore an additional blow to the Swadeshi movement, which seeks to make India absolutely self-contained in respect of her clothing requirements. In making this one-sided suggestion Indian mill-owners have shown a poor appreciation of the Swadeshi movement which has been their salvation.

WHAT OF THE POOR GROWER?

The millowners have also paid scant consideration to the interests of the Indian cotton growers. Discrimination against Japan may induce her to retaliate by preferring Egyptian and American cotton to Indian cotton, in which case the already large stocks of unsold Indian cotton will grow larger and the producers, who are already hard hit by the artificial exchange and by acute general depression, may be irretrievably ruined. It was the part of the millowners in their own interests to save the cotton growers from grievous loss by using up every available bale of Indian cotton to manufacture more cloth or more yarn to be sold to the growing number of handloom weavers. But far from doing this several of them have themselves imported huge quantities of foreign cotton, thereby aggravating the slump in Indian cotton and striking a heavy blow at the producers, on whose prosperity alone can be based a prosperous textile industry. If the industry as a whole is to be adequately protected, mere discrimination in one direction will be worse than useless.

WHAT MAY RESULT.

A sufficiently high duty should be levied on all foreign imports of piece-goods and yarn and even cotton. If, for any reason, the Government fail to adopt this all-round Swadeshi policy, the country may be forced to consider such an intensification of the Swadeshi movement as altogether to discard cloth made in India out of foreign cotton. India produces enough cotton for her needs. The Indian mills and handlooms and handspinning wheels can produce all the cloth she needs. If, in spite of this, millowners indirectly help Lancashire or use foreign cotton, they will make it difficult for the Indian public to treat them sympathetically.

Anti-Persian Propaganda

Under the caption of "British Policy in the Gulf" a special correspondent of the "Times of India" expatiates at some length on the under-currents of British diplomacy in that part of the world. Iraq, the newest creation of British ingenuity, though nominally independent, is for all practical purposes a British protectorate, for Britain has guaranteed the protection of this kingdom against "foreign aggression." For that purpose a large air force is being massed at Busrah, with all its paraphernalia, which will be able adequately to deal with everybody, including, we suppose, the Iraquis themselves, should they show too much anxiety for real independence. The British motive for developing her air communications is frankly to find an alternate route to India, so that in course of time she may be independent of the Suez Canal, owing to "Britain's control over Egypt and the Canal slackening."

IMPORTANCE OF OIL.

What is more, British trade interests in Iraq and Persia are growing and the importance of the Anglo-Persian oil fields cannot be underestimated. The British Government have invested large sums in this venture, and where oil is concerned every other consideration must be subordinated to it. The chief object of the British Government in investing several millions of pounds in the enterprise was to make the British Navy independent of foreign supplies of oil. The correspondent assures his readers that Britain is never likely to give up her mandate over Palestine, since it "covers the flank of Egypt" and within the next two or three years the oil pipe line from the Persian oil fields will cross the Kurdish hills into the Mediterranean.

AN AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

The writer seems to be at pains to make out a case for an aggressive attitude towards Persia and the new regime under Shah Reza Khan, who is determined to brook no outside interference in Persian affairs. Reza Khan has made the name of Persia respected and is evidently not afraid of anyone. We are told that the Persians have inflicted pin-pricks on the Anglo-Persian Company's officials and humiliated them, the latter putting up with these humiliations with a "smiling" face. A number of disabilities under which they are suffering are enumerated for our benefit, one of them being that they are compelled to observe Friday as a day of relaxation instead of Sunday! We must admit that we are not impressed by this catalogue of grievances, which are puerile. The main question is, whether Great Britain is to pursue an aggressive policy in the Persian Gulf which is likely to bring her into conflict with the new Persia? Persia has a natural desire to develop her resources and she is not inclined to fall a ready prey to British capitalist interests.

CLEARLY A CASE.

The "Times's" special correspondent's letter is obviously calculated to provoke unfriendly relations between Great Britain and India and Persia and, it seems to us, requires some attention from the Government of India under the provisions of the Foreign Relations Act, which was brought into operation against a paper in Lahore that published a manifesto of Persian Republicans and other papers that attacked Afghanistan and its ruler. The plea of the correspondent, in brief, is that the British are consolidating their interests in the Persian Gulf and that Persia's development of power is the stumbling block. This is the burden of this special correspondent, who is very sarcastic over this country's efforts to establish a naval force of its own in the Gulf. If the Foreign Relations Act has any justification for its existence this is clearly a case where its powers deserved to be invoked.

IN THE MELTING POT

The von Papen Government declared on Wednesday a "state of emergency" in Prussia and dismissed the Socialist Ministry of the province. Prussia will now be practically under a military dictatorship. The Reich Government declared that the reason for its drastic action was the lack of energy shown by the Prussian Government in combating Communist disorders. The decision to declare a dictatorship in Prussia has naturally pleased the Nazis but it has created acute resentment amongst the Socialists. The dismissed Prussian Ministers are not taking things lying down. They have appealed to the Supreme Court at Leipzig against the decision on the ground that it is a violation of the Constitution.

The Bavarian Government, it is reported, intends to lodge a similar appeal. Other South German Governments are likely to follow its example. The central issue in this swiftly advancing political drama is the ability of the Government of the Reich to rule, to preserve law and order, even through Emergency Decrees. It will claim that under the Constitution it has the right and also the ability, so long as it can enforce its decrees through military power.

But public opinion in Germany is considerably exasperated over the political manoeuvres of the von Papen Government. The Chancellor and some of his colleagues are suspected to have reached an understanding with the leader of the Nazis and the leader of the Nationalists. They are accused of being under the dictatorship of the Hitler-Hugenberg combination. The Centre Party and the Socialists who still have a large following in Southern German States are determined that such a secret alliance must be exposed and the von Papen Government turned out of office. But their difficulty is that they do not possess enough political power to achieve their purpose. Meanwhile the dissatisfaction in Germany over the Lausanne Agreement and the increase in unemployment are powerful factors in providing additional strength to Nazi ranks. German politics will remain in the melting pot until the great electoral issue is decided at the end of this month.

INDIA'S BIGGEST "MONEY CROP"

Suicidal Policy Of Adulterating Cotton

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

Financiers and economists have been unanimous in tracing the cause of the present world depression and industrial stagnation to the unprecendented fall in prices of primary products, whether of factory, field or forest. Business magnates and leaders of industries have accepted the diagnosis and have endorsed the conclusions. The primary producer all over the world has been hit hard. The hardest hit are the Indian peasants who form 75 per cent. of the teeming population of this country.

PHENOMENAL FALL IN PRICES.

Percentages of the fall in prices have been very closely calculated and Mr. Birla, a representative of the Federation of the Indian Chambers at the Round Table Conference, appraised the fall at 36 per cent. while arguing with Sir Henry Strakosh against the linking of the rupee with the sterling. His conclusion must surely have been based on figures available for the year 1930. The Economic Committee of the League of Nations have brought up the calculation to the end of the first quarter of the current year and have probed the plumbing down to 51 per cent. assuming 100 per cent average for the year 1930 (The "Economist" June 11 page 1286) Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas referring to the phenominal fall in prices at the R. T. C. debates stated that the effect of the fall on the prime grower showed how in some instances he was not even able to get his cartage and that his plight had become unbearable.

REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Experts are not merely content with the diagnosis of the world malady. Some of them have also suggested remedies, if not wholly to cure it at least to mitigate the harsh effects of the existing mal-adjustments. According to them since the prime products are at their lowest the question of securing a rise in their wholesale prices should command the first attention. For securing this objective they also consider it necessary to stabilise prices as also the exchange rate of respective currencies.

Governments at best can solve these problems if they at all are anxious to inspire confidence in the people for fresh enterprise. For India it would be a deferred hope so long as her administrative eye-sight is fixed on first 'safeguarding' the interests of the United Kingdom and her trade allies. India's forward-looking business men can however turn immediately to redressing the grievances of her agriculturists

INDIAN COTTON GROWERS' PLIGHT.

India being predominantly a raw producer suffers more than other countries with their high industrial advance and the heaviest shock has to be borne by the mute millions of her cultivators.

Of her staple produce jute and cotton occupy a prominent place. The flaxine fibre is, in a way, a provincial product and has a special locus. It is therefore less susceptible to world quotations. But cotton is an all-India growth. Climatic variations and rates in the farthest hemisphere affect its prices immediately. It is in a way a world product. Besides it is the greatest money crop of the agriculturist and round it are centred many a trade and staple industry in the country. Its export trade is also far too considerable. It is therefore that it has been claiming best attention from the Government, the indigenous consumer as also the importer from foreign countries.

HARMFUL EFFECT OF ADULTERATION.

In direct ratio with its importance both at home and abroad it has been the victim of the original sin of avarice of mankind. The pure product of nature with its usefulness to humanity this "queen of fibres" has been illegitimately dealt with by mixing inferior variety with superior qualities, by deliberate damping and false packing. The evil has grown with the growth of human avidity. The magnitude of the evil necessitated investigation for remedies. The public demand in India has grown that it was in the interests of this country as also of the Empire that this most valuable Indian product should be kept free from adulteration and strength and that its pristine purity should be preserved from any deterioration, at the hands of grabbing intermediaries between the toiling grower and the industrialist, both domestic and foreign.

(To Be Continued)

Notes of the Day

Had Enough Of It?

In South America tempers get easily frayed and the zest for settling disputes by resort to force is universal. The never-ending squabbles between the Latin Republics lead to revolutions and counter-revolutions and the capitalists from abroad who make good money by supplying armaments to the contestants have always looked upon South America as a lucrative field. But some of these States are evidently tired of this sport of waging armed conflicts against one another. Paraguay wishes to submit her differences with Bolivia to arbitration by the League of Nations. Uruquay has accepted the offer of the United States to arbitrate in her diplomatic trouble with Argentina. This is all to the good. Only the suppliers of armaments will be sorry.

Sir C. V. Raman's Opportunity.

It is understood that the Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science has appointed Sir C.V. Raman as the director of the Institute for a period of 15 years in place of Dr. M. D. Forrester, retiring. The appointment of a scientist of international reputation as the Director of the best equipped research institute in India will be warmly welcomed by the whole country. Now that the Institute will be directed by an Indian and a most distinguished one, it may be presumed to turn out far more efficient work than it has so far done. Sir C.V. Raman published some time ago, a scheme of scientific research of a thoroughly practical character. In his new appointment he will have, we hope, ample opportunities to work out his ideas of practical scientific research.

Small Scale Industries.

The Bengal Minister in Charge of Industries having issued a circular inviting schemes of small scale industrial occupations, a member of the local Legislative Council is understood to have submitted a scheme of about a dozen home industries needing only about Rs. 500 each as initial capital. It is stated further that all the industries mentioned in the scheme have been more or less completely investigated and that each of the industries is capable of bringing in a monthly income of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The report seems too good to be quite accurate, but even experiments in this line deserve encouragement. It is to be hoped that the Minister will give the scheme his earnest consideration.

U. P. Government's Complacence.

The U.P. Government have issued a communique reviewing the Ordinance regime during the last six months. It is a very self-complacent document attempting to show that the Government have never been, and the Congressmen have ever been, in the wrong. Consequently, Government had to convict—of course most reluctantly—as many as 9,901 persons. The communique could not possibly err on the side over-estimation. The Congress meetings and other crowds were often very turbulent, but the police were gentle to a degree. If the latter used force at all, it was invariably "minimum amount of force." But it is curious that the application of this "minimum" force resulted in serious injuries to a number of persons. The Congress movement is now said to be nearly dead. So say the U.P. Government; and yet, in about half the districts of the Province the new Ordinance still bears sway and in the other half the administration is conducted as if the Ordinance did operate in that part also.

Disgraceful!

It is reported that many primary teachers of the Broach Town Municipal Schools have not been paid salaries for about ten months. If the report is accurate it is nothing short of a disgrace to the Municipality. It appears that the teachers' plight is primarily due to Government's action in withholding their grant from the Municipality for the year 1930 for its alleged leaning towards the Congress movement. But it was the duty of the Municipality to find means somehow to pay the teachers regularly and then to try to recover the amount from Government. If it is true that the teachers have appealed in their desperation to the Collector to take necessary action against the Municipality, it is a humiliation for which the Municipality is more responsible than the half-starved teachers.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL FIRED ON

Attempted Running Train Theft

LAHORE, July 21.

Mr. B. N. Mubie, Assistant Permanent Way Inspector, an Indian, was shot at in the small hours of this morning in a train near Gujranwala. It is stated that when Mr. Mubie entered the second class compartment of a train just before midnight at Lahore, a khakhi-clad man boarded the train as his co-passenger.

When the train was about to reach Gujranwala Town Station the Khakhi-clad man tried to pull Mr. Mubie's purse containing a large sum of money. Mr. Mubie frustrated the effort and in doing so had to use force. The stranger fired four shots wounding Mr. Mubie on the hand and thigh. The Inspector thereupon pulled the communication chain and brought the train to a standstill. The assailant, however, ran away to the jungle nearby without the purse. Mr. Mubie was taken to a hospital in an unconscious condition.—A.P.

PERSIAN GULF RESIDENT

Lt.-Col. Fowle To Officiate

Pending a permanent arrangement, it is understood that Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, Political Agent, Muscat, will officiate as Resident, Persian Gulf, in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hugh Biscoe. Cpt. Alban, Financial Adviser, Muscat, will carry on the duties of Political Agent in addition to his own.—A.P.

PRABHU DAS GANDHI RELEASED

BELGAUM, July 20
(By Mail)

Mr. Prabhudas Gandhi of Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) who was brought here in March last was released from the Belgaum Central Jail this morning.—A. P.

G. S. M. COLLEGE STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Bombay, July 21.

A largely attended meeting of the students of the G. S. Medical College was held last evening at 5 p.m. at Parel, where they unanimously decided to go on complete strike till such time as the students' demands in their application to the Dean are carried out to their satisfaction.

Tipsy-Cake

Inspired Simla scribes are busy ransacking old files for bits of Sir Samuel Hoare's past speeches to put him in a better light, than he himself is anxious to appear in. We are told that nobody is more anxious to bring about a new heaven and earth in India than this paragon of Tory wisdom.

* * * *

The only question is whether the constitution which he envisages will be acceptable to the Indian intelligentsia, who despite their description are not intelligent at all and so dense as to think it is for the special benefit of the vested interests of foreign merchants and traders in India.

* * * *

According to a "Hindu" cable, before joining the Government Lord Irwin received an assurance from Mr. MacDonald, that the "pledges given on the India constitution would be faithfully observed and that the variations in procedure were not intended to affect principles generally accepted of the Round Table method, etc., etc. and etc."

* * * *

As one good Christian to another the ex-Viceroy could do no more than accept the assurance. Later he will discover the meaning of that saving clause—"Principles generally accepted." Sir Samuel Hoare, of course, doesn't accept the ones that matter.

* * * *

"We have great responsibilities in India and our duty to our Indian subjects means, we must maintain our position for their own happiness because we lifted India out of chaos and must save her from reverting to it." Thus speaks His Majety the new King-Emperor—one Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the States Enquiry Committee, in an address to his constituents—or subjects, we don't know which.

* * * *

We can now well anticipate the result of his enquiry and whoever else may be disappointed with it, it won't be the Princes or the Secretary of State.

* * * *

As for those poor benighted Indians, we suppose they will go on struggling to win back their right to chaos, in their silly, cussed way.

* * * *

"LIBERTY DEAD IN GERMANY"

This is the sad lament of the B. B. Babe displayed on her pinafore. Now she has got to weep for the bereavement of two countries.

* * * *

Sir Harcourt Butler has joined the Board of the P. and O. The happy event will, of course, be celebrated by a 14-course banquet.

* * * *

A plea has been put forward for "Passages for Police officers" in the "Times of India." What it means is free passages to England and back for Police officers. We would readily support the proposal with the deletion of two words.

* * * *

There is a tradition in the force about a superintendent who once got a free passage to England and back with a state cabin—not at the public expense. A pity there are not more of these generous patrons knocking about these days. Or are there?

* * * *

"It is only with the establishment of British rule," says Pringle Kennedy in his 'History of the Great Moghuls' "that an umbrella save to protect royalty, has come to be seen in the streets of Agra and Delhi." And in that remark there lies a moral for those who can read it."—"Times of India" (Current Topics).

The moral being—in case you can't read it—that the umbrella trade is highly profitable.

* * * *

Mr. Justice McCardie, England's bachelor judge, has been urging the necessity for making it legal for girls under the age of 16 to be married in England. Shades of Katherine, what are we coming to? Are the good old customs that did well enough for his fathers and grandfathers not good enough for this bachelor? Are the Bishops to be flouted thus by a mere Judge?

* * * *

"The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, who are organising a Ladies' Beauty Competition for Bombay area in connection with their "Arctic Ball" on August 3, have decided to extend the closing date for photographs from July 22 until and including Friday, July 29." In the hope that something like a beauty may yet turn up?

* * * *

The Indian State Broadcasting Service tell us how to tune in for the opening speeches at the Ottawa Conference. Nothing doing! We shall tune in as usual for the Bombay gramophone records. There is a limit to human endurance and that's where it ends.

* * * *

To-day's Astrological Prediction:—

No more wild screeds in Dalal Street for the next ten days.

FORECAST OF PREMIER'S AWARD

Separate Electorates To Remain

BARGAIN AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page 8).

pect. But he will probably be the only dissentient. Seth Haji Haroon is the deciding factor. He is a big sugar merchant.

Separate Electorates and the separation of Sind are the two chief rewards which the section of the community he represents will get in return for support o Imperial Preference.

UNSATISFACTORY REPORTS.

The points on which Moslem opinion is likely to regard the award as gravely unsatisfactory are, of course, chiefly the refusal to grant residuary powers to the autonomous provinces, the limitation of autonomy in Assam, the Punjab, the N.-W. F. and Sind and Baluchistan, and the leaving of the matter of territorial redistribution in the unrestricted hands of a Boundaries Commission.

RESERVATIONS.

The reservation of control of labour in Assam is an unabashed concession to the European tea-planters and will raise general indignation throughout the country. The limitation of powers of taxation and the administration of law and order in these provinces will also provoke widespread opposition in all communities.

Apart from these objections it remains to be seen how Mussalmans generally throughout the country will view the award.

DANGEROUS PROPOSAL

Provinces To Have Power To Levy Customs

A proposal of the gravest importance in its implications, which does not come within the purview of the Award, but which is associated intimately with the "bargain" with Muslim leaders, must also be mentioned. It is that the Provinces should be given limited jurisdiction in the matter of customs. This will be done by giving the Governor-General-in-Council authority to empower Provincial Governments to levy customs dues on certain classes of goods at their borders. This would enable the Government of any province—and the inference is obvious when one considers the attitude of certain Moslem leaders who have thrown in their lot with British commercial interests—to levy duties on Indian goods coming from other provinces. For instance, the Government, say, of Bengal, would be able to put a duty on manufactured cotton goods from Bombay "in the interests of Bengal producers," and the effect might be to give a preference to British cotton goods as well. Comment is needless.

A resolution embodying this demand for Customs jurisdiction, is expected to be brought forward at the Moslem Conference next month. It is alho hoped that the Bengal Zamindars will press the same demand on the Government.

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

The Muslims demanded at both sessions of the Round Table Conference that communal agreement must precede any political settlement and they took their stand on Mr. Jinnah's now-famous Fourteen Points which were as follows:—

(1) The form of the future constitution, should be federal with residuary powers vested in the provinces.

(2) A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

(3) All Legislatures shall contain adequate representation of minorities without reducing the majority of any province to a minority or even equality.

(4) In the Central Legislature Moslem representation shall not be less than one-third.

(5) Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates.

(6) Any territorial redistribution shall not affect the Moslem majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the N.W.F.P.

(7) Full religious liberty shall be guaranteed to all communities.

(8) No Bill or resolution shall be passed if three-fourths of the members of any community in the particular body oppose such a Bill as injurious to that community.

(9) Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

(10) Reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F. Provinces and Baluchistan as in other provinces.

(11) Provision should be made in the Constitution giving the Moslems an adequate share in all the Services and in self-governing bodies.

(12) The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection and promotion of Moslem culture, education, language, religion, etc.

(13) No Cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed without a proportion of Moslem ministers of at least one-third.

(14) No change to be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation.

HOW THEY EMERGED

The history of these fourteen points is thus briefly told in "Mahatma Gandhi and India's Struggle for Swaraj" (Modern Book Agency, Calcutta):

Early in the year 1927, indications were available that the Conservative Government of Great Britain would shortly appoint a Statutory Commission for examination of the next stage of India's political advance. The need was accordingly felt for a Hindu-Moslem understanding, as it was felt that the resolution passed by the All-India Moslem League in its three previous sessions were not likely to receive the assent of the Hindu community.

An understanding was fortunately arrived at between some Hindu and Moslem leaders in a meeting held at Delhi in March 1927. The Moslem agreed to joint electorates in return for the Hindus agreeing to separation of Sind and introduction of 'Reforms' in the N. W. Frontier Province.

MADRAS AGREEMENT.

The Madras session of the Indian National Congress held in December next practically ratified this understanding and thus prepared the ground for an All-Parties Conference to draw up an agreed constitution. The Conference met at Delhi in February 1928, but strong difference of opinion having soon manifested itself between the Hindu Sabha and the Moslem League with regard to the proposed separation of Sind, the latter withdrew from the Conference. In the following autumn the Conference without the Moslem League representatives published the approved report of its Committee subsequently known as the Nehru constitution.

NEHRU REPORT.

The Report recommended the separation of Sind from Bombay as a new province; it accepted the suggestion that the Frontier should be made a separate province. But it rejected the communal electorate, and reservation of seats in provincial legislatures for a majority community and conceded it only to a minority but in strict proportion to the population represented. These recommendations startled the Moslem politicians. Most of them opposed the Nehru Report but some gave it a qualified approval.

MOSLEM SPLIT.

This led to a split in the Moslem camp. The left-wing Moslem group held its conference at Delhi simultaneously with the Calcutta Congress under the style of the All-Parties Moslem Conference. The central group led by Mr. Jinnah held the session of the All-India Moslem League in Calcutta and though it offered terms to the All-Parties Convention for acceptance of the Nehru Report, it was unable to come to an understanding with the latter. The resolution of the All-Parties Moslem Conference (left-wing group) passed on January 1, 1929, asked for a drastic revision of the Nehru Constitution.

JINNAH'S COMPROMISE.

Mr. Jinnah's terms offered to the Convention were easier and far less extensive than those of the Delhi resolution. They extended only to the following four points:—

(1) That in the Central Legislature the Moslems should have one-third of elected seats reserved for them.

(2) That in the Punjab and Bengal the Moslem should have seats in the Legislature reserved for them on population basis.

(3) That residuary powers should rest with the provinces and the Central Government should have no power to suspend the provincial constitution under any circumstances.

(4) And lastly, that the Constitution should only be amended by four-fifth majority of either house of the Central Legislature and by the same majority of the two houses.

14 POINTS EMERGE.

The rejection of Mr. Jinnah's four-fold terms by the Calcutta Convention naturally gave rise to a desire for the closing of Moslem ranks. An endeavour was made to bring round the left-wing group on the old platform of the All-India Moslem League. It was with this object in view that Mr. Jinnah brought forward on March 28, 1929, before a session of the Council of All-India Moslem League at Delhi a comprehensive resolution embracing the "fourteen points" in order to meet the different points of view held by the different schools of Moslem political opinion.

Thus emerged the much-discussed Fourteen Points.

MIDNIGHT SURPRISE FOR OPEN AIR SLEEPERS

Vagrants Fined For Trespass

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Four Europeans, two Parsis and eighteen others, including Hindus and Mahomedans were arrested by the Colaba police in the early hours of Monday following a raid on the Cooperage near the Western Indian Football Association grounds.

The raid, it appears, is a sequel to a complaint lodged with the Commissioner of Police by the Western Football Association stating that unemployed people of all communities, including Europeans were frequenting the place at night and sleeping there. The presence of these people caused great nuisance, as some of them are stated to have damaged chairs and other articles belonging to the Association.

SLEEPERS ARRESTED.

At about 2-30 a.m. on Monday, Deputy-Inspector Watkins, accompanied by a dozen police constables raided the place and arrested twenty four persons, who were sleeping there.

They were charged before Mr. Moore, Honorary Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with trespass.

Two Parsis, who admitted that they had rooms were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, while others, all of whom are stated to be unemployed and without any place of residence were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

SHADOWED AND CAUGHT

CONGRESSMEN AND C. I. D.

Seizure Of Funds

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two persons stated to be members of the Demonstration and Publicity Department of the B.P.C.C., were arrested yesterday evening near the Majestic Cinema by a C.I.D. police constable. They were charged this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 17, clause one of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Mr. Thanawala, describing the facts of the prosecution case, stated that a police constable was deputed by Sub Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. to watch the movement of a certain man, who was supposed to be taking a leading part in the Congress activities of the city. The constable followed him yesterday from Girgaum to Golpitha.

SUDDEN ARREST

At Golpitha, the constable saw him going into a building and talking to the accused. The two accused came out, and the constable, followed them and watched their movements. The accused were arrested near the Majestic Cinema, and then taken to the police station where they were searched.

Documents showing that they were connected with the demonstration department of the B.P.C.C. were found with the accused. A sum of Rs. 45 was also recovered from them.

Sub Inspector Kamat, in his evidence, stated that the second accused was a member of the Hindusthan Seva Dal. Questioned as to the activities of the demonstration department, witness stated that the members of the department arranged bonfires and other demonstrations.

STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED

The fist accused wanted to put in a lengthy written statement, which the magistrate did not allow. The statement, according to the magistrate was in the nature of a speech.

On the evidence before the court, the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R50/.

Mr. Thanawala pointed out he had instructions to point out that the moneys recovered from the accused should be forfeited. The magistrate directed the moneys recovered from the accused should be utilised as part payment of their fines.

CONGRESS "DICTATOR" CONVICTED

Gets 6 Months R. I.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Congress "Dictator", who was arrested yesterday evening, by the Lamington Road Police, while he was attempting to rush into the compound of the "C" Ward Congress House, with a national flag for the purpose of hoisting it over the building, was convicted, to-day, on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, i. e., B. P. C. C. under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS

Two Volunteers Jailed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two Congress volunteers, who were arrested this morning by the Lamington Road Police for picketing the foreign cloth shops at Charni Road, were convicted to-day under Section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Four persons were arrested this morning at Charni Road on the charges of dissuading customers from going into foreign cloth shops.

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested yesterday afternoon in front of Evans Fraser and Co., was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, being found guilty on a charge of dissuading customers from going into the shop.

Govt. Control Of Cotton Market

Powers To Regulate And Secure Freedom Of Trade

TEXT OF NEW BILL

It has been rumoured for some time past that the Government of Bombay propose to introduce a bill to provide for the better regulation and control of transactions in ready and forward cotton in Bombay in the Legislative Council during the forthcoming September session.

The proposal is now definite and the Bill has now been drafted.

The cotton contracts Act 1922 will expire on August 31st but its life will be extended for a period as to bring the new bill in operation.

It may be recalled that the Government appointed an enquiry committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles and on the recommendations of the Committee, a bill was introduced in the Legislative Council but was rejected last year.

This rejected bill proposed a complete change in the constitution of the Board of the East India Cotton Association by having four Directors representing buyers four from sellers six from Brokers and two from cotton growers to be nominated by the Central Cotton Committee. This change was designed for a period of six years only.

In the new Bill which the Government intends to introduce there are clauses which resreve to the Government certain powers which could be exercised in times of emergency. Before the cotton contracts act of 1922 came into operation, business in cotton was carried on by the Control Board appointed by the Government. It is possible that the new bill will be based on the lines to take over the control of the East India Cotton Association when an abnormal situation exists.

Irregular trading in the local cotton market and obstructions to some dealers since the promulgation of the Ordinances are put forward as the justification for Government's interference in the cotton trade, in letters which have been addrssed to certain bodies concerned by the Government. These bodies have been asked to forward their opinions not later than August 8.

The text of the Bill is given below:—

The following are the material clauses of the new Bill:—

RECOGNITION

4. (1) A cotton association desirous of being recognised for the purpose of this Act, shall make an application in writing to the Governor-in-Council for such recognition, and shall submit by-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton and furnish such information in regard to such recognition as the Governor in Council may from time to time require;

(2) The Governor in Council may give or refuse such recognition provided that no such recognition shall be given unless the by-laws submitted by the cotton association under sub-section (1) shall have been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette' at least one month before the date of such recognition.

(3) The Governor in Council may at any time withdraw the recognition given to a cotton association under sub-section (2) and such cotton association shall thereupon cease to be a recognised cotton association.

(4) It is hereby declared that the East India Cotton Association, Limited is a recognised Cotton Association for the purpose and subject to the provisions of this Act and the Articles and by-laws of the said Association shall be deemed to be by-laws made and published under the provisions of this Act.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

5 (1) Subject to the provision of sections 9, in every recognised cotton association there shall be a Board of Directors subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, a recognised Cotton Association may make and may, from time to time and to vary or rescind by-laws providing for:—

(a) The constitution of the Board of Directors.

(b) the powers and duties of the Board of Directors and the manner in which its business shall be conducted.

(2) By-laws made, added to, varied or rescinded under Sub-section (1) shall be laid upon the table of the Bombay Legislative Council at the session of the said council next following.

POWER TO MAKE BY-LAWS.

6. (1) The Board of Directors may, subject to the sanctions of the Governor in Council, make and from time to time, add to, vary or rescind by laws for the regulation and control of transaction in cotton.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such by-laws may provide for:—

(a) The admission of various classes of members of a recognised cotton association and the exclusion, suspension, expulsion and re-admission of such members.

(b) a clearing house for the periodical settlement of contracts or differences thereunder and for the passing on of delivery orders and for any purpose in connection with options in cotton, and the regulation and maintenance of such clearing house:

(c) the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements shall be made or differences paid through the clearing house;

(d) fixing altering or postponing settling days;

(e) determining and declaring the market rates for cotton of any and every description.

(f) The terms, conditions and incidents of contracts and the forms of such contracts as are in writing;

(g) regulating the making, performance and cancellation of contracts, including contracts between a commission agent and his constituents, or between a broker and his constituent, or between a jethawala or muccadum and his constituents or between a member and a non-member of a recognised cotton association, and the consequences of insolvences on the part of a seller or buyer or intermediary, the consequences of a breach or commission by a seller or buyer and the responsibility of commission agents, muccadums and brokers not parties to such contracts.

ARBITRATION FOR DISPUTES.

(h) the settlement of claims and disputes by arbitration and appeals against awards;

(i) the prohibition of specified classes or types of dealings in cotton by a member of a recognised cotton association.

(j) the levy and recovery of subscriptions, fees, fines and penalties.

(k) disciplinary measures against members of recognised cotton association, including suspension expulsion, fines, non-monetary penalties, for breach of any by-law made by the Board of Directors.

(l) regulating the course of business between parties to contracts in any capacity;

(m) the institution, maintenance and control of certified godowns and

(n) regulating the making, performances and cancellation of option in cotton;

(3) If any person committing a breach of any by-law made by the Board of Directors in a company, every director and officer of such company shall also be deemed to have committed without his knowledge and control.

7. By-laws made under section 5 or 6 shall be subject to the condition of previous publication and when sanctioned by the Governor in Council, shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

VOID CONTRACTS.

8. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any contract (whether either party thereto is a member of a recognised cotton association or not) which is entered into after the date on which this Act come into operation and which is not in accordance with the by-laws of any recognised cotton association, shall be void.

(2) No claim shall be allowed in any court for the recovery of any commission, brokerage, fee or reward in respect of any such contract.

SUSPENSION OF DIRECTORS.

9. (1) When the Governor in Council is of the opinion that it is necessary, in order to secure free trading in the market and to prevent obstructions to and interference therewith to supersede any board of directors, the Governor in Council may, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, declare such Board to be superseded and may appoint in the place of such board such persons as he thinks fit to constitute a Board of Control and may appoint one of their member to be Chairman.

(2) When the Governor in Council has appointed a Board of Control under the provisions of sub-section (1), the members of the Board of Directors which has been superseded shall, from the date of the notification, vacate their office as such members.

(3) The Board of Control appointed under the sub-section (1) shall hold office for such period as the Governor in Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," appoint.

(4) When a Board of Control has been appointed under sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may make by-laws to be published in the Bombay Government Gazette prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Control and the manner in which its business shall be conducted.

(5) The Board of Control appointed under sub-section (1) may subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), exercise all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Board of Directors which it superseded.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the by-laws of the recognised cotton association, a Board of Control may, subject to the previous sanction of the Governor in Council rescind add to or vary the by-laws of the said association and may, subject to a like sanction, make all or any such by-laws as may be made by the Board of Directors under the provisions of section 6 and which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and all or any such by-laws of the recognised cotton association.

(7) When a Board of Control has been appointed under sub-section (1) all such property of the recognised association, as such Board may by order in writing declare to be necessary for carrying out the purpose of this Act shall best in such board.

(8) On the determination of the period of office of the Board of Control appointed under sub-section (1) the recognised cotton association shall constitute a Board of Directors in accordance with the by-laws of the Association and the property vested in the Board of Control, such Board may have acquired shall revest as the case may be in the recognised cotton association.

PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.

10. (1) When a Board of Control has been appointed under section 9, the Governor in Council may, by notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, declare that after the date appointed in the said notification, any forward contract entered into except by or through the agency of a member of a recognised cotton association shall be void.

(2) No court shall entertain any suit or proceedings relating to any contract declared to be void under the provision of sub-section (1) and no claim shall be allowed in any court for the recovery of any commission, brokerage, fee or reward of any such contract.

(3) Any person entering into such contract shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for such offence.

BAR OF SUIT.

11. No suit prosecution or other legal proceedings whatsoever shall be entertained in any court any officer or servant of a recognised cotton association or Board of Control for any thing in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance or execution of this Act or by-laws made thereunder.

CONTRACTS UNDER 1922 ACT.

12. (1) Contracts entered into under the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 1922, shall be deemed to be valid except in so far as they may be inconsistant with any of the provisions of this Act and by-laws made thereunder.

(2) Forward contracts entered into before the date when this Act comes into operation and which are otherwise valid, shall not be deemed to be invalid merely because they contravene the provisions of section 8.

LATE SIR DORAB TATA.

The following resolution was adopted on the 20th instant: "That the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record its deep sense of loss incurred by the Indian nation by the sad death of Sir Dorab Tata, whose services to the Indians overseas before and since its inception in 1915 always ungrudgingly rendered were of the highest value to the cause."

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Gambers' Birthday Concession

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversary (falling on the 13th of July) of our Principal—Prof. Gambers, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "Health and Sane Sex Living" by Prof. Gambers will be given away at

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 20.

Members of the Legislative Assembly have been addressed today by the Assembly Department, informing them that the following dates have provisionally been allotted for official business in the September Session:—

September 5, 8, 12, 14, 19 21 26 27 28 and 29.

The President will allot further dates if the state of official business so requires. The dates for non-official business will be September 6, 7, 13, 20 and 22.—A. P.

LORD LYTTON'S HEALTH

SHANGHAI, June 21.

Lord Lytton is making progress and there is no cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

MAHARAJAH OPERATED

It is revealed that the Maharajah of Porbandar, captain of the Indian cricket team, underwent an operation at a London Nursing Home on July 7 and is progressing satisfactorily.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF BANKS

TWO EUROPEANS ARRESTED AT KARACHI

To Be Brought To Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

D. Womberg and Isac Rosenfield, alleged to be members of an international gang of bank swindlers, who were arrested by the Karachi Police, are being brought to Bombay and will arrive here on Saturday to stand their trial for forgery and cheating the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., to the tune of Rs. 2,60,000.

Womberg, who is alleged to be the principal offender, is of Anglo-Swiss nationality while Rosenfield, a German, is alleged to be Womberg's accomplice.

Both of them arrived in Bombay from New York by the s.s. "Victoria" on July 11. They stayed in Bombay only for three days and during that short time obtained in cash Rs. 2,60,000 from the Mercantile Bank of India by playing a huge hoax.

Womberg posed as a big financier and stayed in the Taj Mahal Hotel under the assumed name of Victor B. Intale while Rosenfield stayed in the Grand Hotel.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

The very next day after their arrival in Bombay Womberg made his appearance in the Mercantile Bank of India and presented a letter of credit drawn in his favour by the New York Branch of the Bank of Montreal for $1,000 dollars. He wished to draw against this letter of credit 20,000 dollars. The bank authorities finding the letter was quite in order allowed him to draw the amount which was equivalent to Rs. 74,600. He called on the bank next day and again drew Rs. 93,000. On the third day again he drew a sum of Rs. 93,000. This aroused the suspicions of the bank authorities who cabled to New York and found that the letter of credit was a forged document.

In the meantime according to the police, Rosenfield had gone to several money changers in Bombay and converted part of the money into American and German currency. Both of them then left Bombay to Delhi by the Punjab Mail on July 14.

As soon as the fraud was detected the bank authorities communicated with the Bombay Police who wired to the police at Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi to be on the look-out for the two foreigners.

AT KARACHI.

It appears that they went from Delhi to Karachi on July 17. On the 18th, it is alleged that the first accused presented a forged credit note to the Karachi Branch of the Lloyd's Bank. The note was issued by the National City Bank of New York. The accused drew Rs. 18,500 against this note.

He was about to draw a further sum of Rs. 5,000 on the strength of the same note when the Karachi Police arrested him and Rosenfield. The accused it appears had made all arrangements to leave India by the air mail on Thursday, but, thanks to the smart work of the Bombay and Karachi Police, they were traced and arrested.

The credit notes presented by the accused, it appears, were genuine, but they were issued for smaller sums. The accused are alleged to have erased the figures cleverly and altered them to represent large sums.

RICE BAGS PENSION

Reward For Burmese Peace Worker

RANGOON, July 20.

At Government House, this morning, the Governor, in the presence of the Home Member and the Chief Secretary, interviewed members of the Peace Mission headed by the Aletawya Sayadaw and handed them each letters of appreciation conveying the Government's thanks for the valuable assistance given by them in the promotion of peace and the prevention of furtrer bloodshed in the rebellion-affected areas.

As a token of his friendship and appreciation of his valuable assistance, his Excellency has also decided to make Aletawya Sayadaw for the best of his life a monthly grant of ten bags of ice.—A. P.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, July 20.

The outward air mail for London left at 8/30 this morning.—A. P.

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CARGO BARGE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Dismissal Of Tindal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two hundred and fifty cargo barge workers employed by Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., struck work this morning. The strikers are both Hindus and Mussalmans. The immediate cause of the strike is the sudden dismissal of one of the tindals. The authorities are seeking help of the police to cow down the strikers. The strikers are adamant.

Dock Worker Deported From Bombay

Usman Khan Yakub Khan, an active member of the Dock Workers' Union, who took a very prominent part in the recent strike of the Dock Workers was deported by the Bombay Police on Tuesday.

He was first arrested about three weeks back on the suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a Customs peon which had taken place during the dock strike. He was detained in police custody for more than a fortnight. But the police were not able to get any evidence against him. He was, therefore, placed before the Magistrate on Tuesday and discharged.

Immediately thereafter he was arrested by the police, and was ordered to be deported out of Bombay. This deportation of an active member of the Union has come as a shock to the dock workers.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Students' Sub-Committee Formed In City

The efforts of the Bombay Swadeshi League for the propagation of Swadeshi are sufficiently known to the public of Bombay. As an extension of their work in the same direction a Students' Sub-Committee for spreading the spirit of Swadeshi among students has been formed under the League. The Sub-Committee has been constituted of the representatives from all the colleges of Bombay. In addition every college will have a committee of its own.

The ultimate object with which the students' Sub-Committee has been formed is to inculcate the spirit of Swadeshi in the "scheme of life entire". It will strive to create an indigenous outlook in life in place of the existing unnatural and imported "points of view".

It is proposed to make a beginning in the economic sphere by encouraging the consumption of indigenous articles and to wean away the students from the use of foreign commodities. For this purpose Swaleshi stores will be opened in the various colleges of Bombay.

The Committee hopes to extend its activities so as to bring within its orbit the various schools in the city.

The Committee hopes to receive a hearty response from the Bombay public in general and the student community in the particular.

HAILEY'S SERMON

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of U. P., touring the eastern districts of the United Provinces visited Ghazipur, Jaunpur, and Azamgarh.

Replying to addresses from the District Co-operative Bank and the Moss Agricultural and Village Improvement Association, Sir Malcolm Hailey observed that it was a real pleasure to be able to turn one's attention for the time from those pressing on us purely political solutions for India's difficulties and deal with those endeavouring to build foundations without which no political superstructure can be of any avail. "The thwarted spirit of nationalism is apt to constitute a barrier to ordered progress", said the Governor. "We have to deal there with an element of human nature which is impossible to overlook all the while. We have with us the most pressing and insistent problems connected primarily with the conditions of the agricultural classes which need treatment. Remedies are not found in the pharmacopea of politics."—A. P.

It's silly to exaggerate ...

IT is surprising how many manufacturers spoil the effect of their advertising by absurdly exaggerated claims which no one for one moment believes. How many products does one see advertised as "The country's best," "Defies competition," "Colossal value," "Amazing results," and so on?

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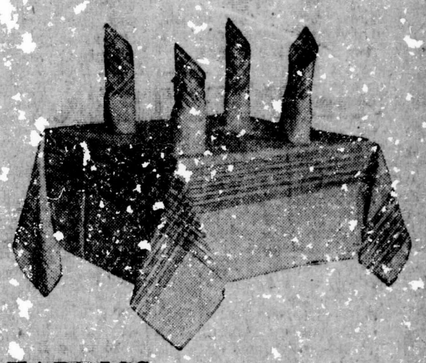

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Weekly Weather Report Shows Favourable Progress Of Crop

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT OWING TO POLITICAL TROUBLE IN ITALY AND GERMANY

BOMAY, July 21.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by favourable crop conditions and unfavourable Liverpool cables. The weekly weather report issued by the U. S. A. Agricultural Department was favourable. High temperatures checked boll-weevil activity and the progress was mostly satisfactory. There were some complaints of shedding owing to excessive heat. July and August months are considered most critical for the American cotton crop and out of eight weeks, we have passed the first three weeks with a satisfactory progress of the crop and the next Government Bureau report due on the 8th August is likely to estimate somewhat better yield than general expectations. This year boll weevil activity is extensive and several operators anticipate serious damage to the crop, so far there is no damage to draw the attention of the cotton trade. On the otherhand recent high temperature experienced over the cotton belt have restrained weevil activity. This is the situation to-day and we have still to pass through five weeks of anxious weather. It is almost impossible to express any opinion about the near future of cotton prices and we prefer to await developments. Political situation in Italy and Germany is causing anxiety and some bulls will be inclined to pay more attention to the progress of the Ottawa Conference. they have to remember that every day that passes brings them nearer to increased hedge selling period.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of one point and reached the lowest level by noon when prices were 13 points lower from the previous closing level. In the afternoon the market was dull and finally closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.65c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 6 points. There was scattered buying influenced by reports of rains and excessive heat. Trading was dull and the market was generally featureless on favourable weather map. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.73d per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of one point but Egyptian Cotton Futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged to a rise of 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet and irregular. The market closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest 5.86 (Opening) Lowest 5.74 (12-30 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Crop reports more favourable but don't think prices will decline much.

"Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friend:—

Liverpool.—Market feels the want of outside support. Market needs fresh stimulus. There is more 'hedge' selling. Weekly weather report favourable.

Liverpool.—Crop news favourable. Market looks like drawing lower unless weather changes.

Liverpool.—Market affected by hedge selling and political trouble in Italy and Berlin. Weather good.

New York.—Cotton weekly weather interpreted favourable crop progress.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-24 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall in Georgia, Central Belt and Texas. More rain expected.

12-31 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight continued rains in Texas. Slightly cooler.

3-25 p.m.—Weekly Government weather report: Favourable, checking weevil, progress mostly satisfactory, some shedding.

Messrs. Breu & Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant (5-08 p. m.) from their Liverpool Friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advise buying on easy markets."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 20.

October	5.77—.10
December	5.92—.10
January, 1933	6.00—.10
March, 1933	6.14—.09
May, 1933	6.28—.11
Middling Spot	5.80—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 20.

July	5.65—.03
October	5.75—.03
Middling Spot	5.65—.05

NEW YORK.
New York, July 20.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—	
July	
October	5.81
January	6.03
New York Noon Call.—	
July	
October	5.77
January	5.99

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, July 20.

Sugar:—Cuban interests sold. Demand scattered.
September 1.30.
December 1.07.
March 1.06.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 20.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 20.

	10-10 o.m. Quotations	Today's Closing
July 1932		4.41—01
August 1932		4.39—01
September 1932		4.38—01
October 1932	4.43	4.38—01
November		4.39—01
December 1932		4.42—01
January 1933	4.49	4.45—
February		4.47—
March 1933	4.55	4.50—
April 1933		4.53+01
May 1933	4.61	4.56+01
June 1933		4.58+01
July 1933		4.61+01
Middling Spot		4.73+03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 20.

July (Sakellaridis)	6.63
October	6.82
November	6.83
December	6.91
January 1933	6.97
March 1933	7.06
May 1933	7.15
F.G.F. Spot	6.95

INDIAN COTTON.
London, July 20.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.27
Fine	4.39
Superfine	4.51
C.P.	
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	5.11
Superfine	5.26
Choice	5.41
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.70
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
Superfine	4.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 20.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £13.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £111.

P. & O. Banking Corporation 25—1/2.

National Bank of India £10.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent £107-5/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £99.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £49.

Indian Stock Sterling Loans:—
3 per cent. £68—3/4.
3-1/2 per cent. £79—3/4.
4-1/2 per cent. £103—3/4.
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent. £72—1/2.
War Loan, 5 per cent. £101—1/2.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent £103-3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 20.

Demand Bills 3.56—3/4.

Why Spinners Do Not Buy Cotton?

DISASTROUS ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

Rigid Control Of Exchange

A New York cotton firm writes:—

"We are driven to reflect that in other times, were cotton as low as this, spinners all over the world would be contracting for two or three years' supplies. But as the old saying has it, other times, other manners. Before the world embarked on its disastrous course of economic nationalism a low price for American cotton was an invitation to use it which all rushed to accept. It was a cause of big consumption. Now it is a result of small consumption. Even those far-sighted European spinners who realize that in the long run these conditions must be ameliorated, and different prices rule, are unable to exercise ther foresight. The rigid control of foreign Exchange by important cotton spinning countries of Europe has for one of its objects the checking of imports, and to a calamitous extent men of unquestioned wealth and credit standing in their own countries are unable to buy abroad because they are not allowed to remit abroad."

Approximate Differences

Bombay, July 21.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL:—October 295; Jan. 287.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL:—Broach J/Aug.—Liverpool July (4.39) Rs 24—1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL:—Broach A/May—Liverpool May (4.54) Rs 16—3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

BOMBAY-NEW YORK:—Broach A/May (181)—New York May (6.28) Rs. 14—3/4 at 3.56—3/4 Cross Rate.

Weather Over American Cotton Belt

EAST:—Warm with rains in part of Georgia. Weather mostly clear.

CENTRAL:—Warm and dry. Weather clear.

WEST:—Temperatures are high Weather mostly clear.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 20.

Copper Braziers £35—3/4.
Yellow Metal £31—3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3/8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £9—1/4.
Tin, English Ingot £126—1/2.

LONDON SILVER
London, July 20.

Silver:—Market is very quiet.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD
London, July 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-16.7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, July 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-43/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 20.

TT London on Berlin	15 00
TT London on Amsterdam	8 35-1/2
TT London on Brussels	25 73
TT London on Madrid	44 56
TT London on Milan	76.00
TT London on Berne	18 32
TT London on Paris	91.63
TT London on Prague	120.50
TT London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.56-5/8

LINSEED OIL
London, July 20.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. August sellers 12/10-1/2
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt., Sept-Dec sellers 13/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Spot 7-15/16.

LINSEED
London, July 20

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, July-Aug. sellers £9-12-6.
Linseed La Plata, c i f Hull per ton, July sellers £7-15.0.
Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton, July-Aug. sellers £10-15-0.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 21.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16 Ready.
Banks Selinv D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3-16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sep./Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 375
Banks Selling T T 374
Banks Buying T T 370
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 677
Banks Buying D D 697
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66 3/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 101.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 7-8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D. D. 66 3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.56 1/2 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/8 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 20th instant.
London/Paris 91.00 20th instant.
London/Belgium 25.50 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 18.25 20th instant.
London/Italy 70.00 20th instant.
London/Berlin 15.00 20th inst.
London/Holland 3.84 20th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.50 20th instant.
London/New York 3.55 1/2 20th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-15-8 19th instant; £5-15-7 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 16 7/8 19th instant; 16 7/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 15/16 19th instant; 16 15/16 20th inst.
London New York Ready 27 19th instant; 27 1/4 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 27/32 per cent. 19th instant; 27/32 per cent. 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 3/16 per cent. 19th instant; 1 3/16 per cent. 20th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 21.

Ready silver prices in New York yesterday closed unchanged at 6 3/4 cents but July delivery advanced 22 points at 27.17 on short-covering and the tone was steady.

London Silver market was featureless on Wednesday and the tone was very quiet with Spot prices unchanged at 16 7/8d.

Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1/8 with a steady tone and closed at 1/8 1/16.

In the local Silver market Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 54/9 and improved to Rs. 54/11 on scattered buying. Business in Shravan delivery was placed at Rs. 55/4. The tone is steady. Gold is quiet but with a restricted business.

Ready silver 54/11/0.
Ashad delivery 54/11/0.
Shravan delivery 55/4/0.
Bar Gold Ready 28/7/6.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 20

Cottonseed Bombay Hull per ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull per ton, Jul.-Aug. sellers £11-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, Jul.-Aug. sellers £10-17-6

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, July 20

Today's Price

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lbs. cargoes 25/ July/August sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb Cargoes 25/ July/August sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 24/ Afloat paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No Offer.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, July 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No 25 c &f Calcutta, July/August per cwt. 7/10-1/2
c & f Bombay July/Aubust per cwt. 7/11
c & f Karachi, July/August per cwt. 7/11.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, July 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 1—31/32 sellers.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, July 21.

The local forward cotton market ruled dull to-day with a very little business to-day.

In response to a fall of 10 points in New York cotton prices Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 182/-

There was scattered selling which caused a loss of annas four from the opening level but some spot covering rallied prices to Rs. 182/4. Thus prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of annas eight ruled steady at Rs. 182-

There was moderate demand for ready cotton to-day:—

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened easy at a loss of 3 points. Our market remained featureless. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 167/4
Broach A/M. 181/8.
Oomra D/J. 164/8.
Bengal July 148/8
Bengal D/J. 150/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

July	126.90—0.60
October	131.10—2.80
January	135.30—1.60

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 21.

200 Chatarbhuj Jetha Broach 6 on
100 G G Kesha and Co. Dhamangaon 168
83 Khatav Mill Aurangabad 147
38 Khatav Mill Morbi 184
100 Dawn Mill Kapadvanj 182½
100 Dawn Mill Kekri 141
49 Bussan and Co., Ghatanjin 168
77 Hirji Bharmal Munavadar—4 off
100 Dawn Mill Kekri 151
106 Bussan and Co. Dhamangaon 157½
16 Japan T and Co. Darwah 161

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

Bengal Superfine	152
Bengal Fine	147
Bengal F.G.	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142
Wardha/Hingt Fine	167
Nagpur Savner Fine	167
Yeotmal Fine	162
Arvi Fine	162
Ellichpur Fine	162
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	157
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia F.G.	147
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	157
Burwah Saravad F.G.	159
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	159
Broach F.G.	167
Punjab/American	177
Punjab/American mix	162
Cambodia	217
Miraj/Sangli	177
Coompta Good	187
Jinja	237
Busoga	252
Kampala	257

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 21.

	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good	
M.G. Bengal				
U.P.	159	155	151	147
M.G. Rajputana	159	155	151	147
M.G. Punjab	157	153	149	145
M.G. Oomra No. 3	165	161	157	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	176	172	168	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	170	166	162	...
F.G. Broach No. 2	176	173	169	165
M.G. Punjab-American	186	183	179	175
M.G. Surat	226	223	219	215
M.G. Rajpipla	221	218	214	210

INDIAN COTTON FUTURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 21.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	.....	117.032
Central India	.....	116.234
Bersi and Nagar	.....	77,274
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	22,219
Berar	.....	243,244
Central Provinces	.....	73,684
Total Comras	.....	649 687
Dholera	.....	226,098
N.-W. Provinces	.....	26 970
Rajputana	.....	54.363
Sind-Punjab	.....	139,136
Broach	.....	251,575
Coompta and Dharwar	1,056	65,159
Westerns-Northerns	89	25,263
Cocanada	.....	7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	11,084
Persian	.....	2.902
American	.....	275,431
Egyptian and African	693	246,440
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	322
Total	1 838	1,974,485

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 15th July

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	695	135 252
Japan & China	3,250	702.773
Coast Ports	.....	36,614
Up-country by Rail	.....	189,786
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	1,938
Total	3.945	1.066.363

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 21.

F. P. Bales.—
Receipts to date 20-7-32 1931-32 9987000; 1930-31 8878000.
Receipts Yesterday 20-7-32 1931-32 3000; 1930-31 1000.
Exports to date 20-7-32 1931-32 8623000; 1930-31 6858000
Stock at Ports 15-7-32 1931-32 3493000; 1930-31 2839000.
Stock Interior Towns 15-7-32 1931-32 1388000; 1930-31 834000.
Stock Liverpool 15-7-32 1931-32 758000; 1930-31 983000.
Visib'e Supply 15-7-32 1931-32 6814000; 1930-31 5407000.
Quantity in Sight 15-7-32 1931-32 14647000; 1930-31 13115000.
Quantity out of Sight 15-7-32 1931-32 13022000; 1930-31 10776000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22
Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18/8
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Currimbhoy Group Very Steady

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER OPENING DECLINE

Bombay, July 21.

The local share market ruled steady with improved demand for Currimbhoy group mill shares. There was no any important change in the textile industry but prices ruled very steady on short covering.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened easy but improved demand at the decline, caused recovery. There was a good demand the feeling is in favour of a further improvement is increasing.

The turnover of business was moderate. The market is inclined to look for higher prices under expectations of increased import duty on Japanese cloth. The demand for mill cloth is very slow and cotton prices do not show any signs of improvement. Thus mills are forced to carry stocks which are constantly adding charges to the cost of production.

Fazuls were leading to-day. Opening at 246/4, closed at 253/12. Bombay Dyeings closed at 651/12. Centuries were done at 195 and Pearls were in demand at 138/12. Kastoorchands rose to 6/4. Hydro electric shares were almost unchanged, the undertone being steady. In Cements, Katnis were on offer at 166/4. Bombay Burmas closed at 315/10 and the New issues were done at 105. Tata Steel ordys. after opening easy at 19/10 rose to 20/14 on a brisk speculative demand and practed to 20/6 at the close. 2nd Prefs found sellers at 32/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 21.

Bombay Dyeing 645, 51.
Century 190, 95
Colaba 60-10
Crescent 35
Fazul 246, 53
Indore 330
Madhowji 8
Nagpur 235, 39
New Great 107, 9.
Pearl 133, 40, 38
Simplex 21
Swadeshi 191, 96
Burma 315
Hydro 123-2
Tram 108-12, 9-1
Deff. 237-8
Ord. 19-12 20-8, 6
Bundi 14-2
Indian 175
Katni Ord. 166
Alcock 117

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, July 21.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0'12
Bombay Dyeing	651|4
Century	195
Central India	239|6
Colaba Land	60|10
Crescent	35
Dawn Mills	4|14
E. D. Sassoon	0/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/3
Ebrahim Pahaney	6|4/8
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	253|12
Gokak	92/8
Hindustan	145|8
Indian Manfg.	1230/0
Indian Bleaching	129|6
Indore Malwa	330|10
Kastoorchand	6|4
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	110|10
Lakshmi	800/0
Morarjee	490/0
Madhavjee	8/0
Model Nagpore	50/0
Mysore	90/0
New Great	109|6
New City	40/0
Pearl	138|12
Phoenix	255
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1672/8
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93/8
Sassoon Silk	15/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	21|4
Swadeshi	196|4
Tata Mills	154
Vishnu	1282|8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Pratej	585
Amritsar Patti Old	90/0
Central Provinces	86/0
Dhond Bharamati	74/8
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/8
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/8
Mymensing Rebate	61/8
Mymensing Gtd	61/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	63/0
Sialkot Narowal	74/8
Sind Light	46
Tapti Valley	612/8
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	89|8
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16|4
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F.P.	1085
Imperial P.P.	261|4
Union Bank	3|1

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14|2
Gwalior Cement	52/0
Indian Cement	175
Katni Cement Ordy.	166|4
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11|8
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121|14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	906|12
Andhra Valley Pref.	1000/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109|1
Bombay Tram Pref.	68|8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	143|12
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	123|2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	106/8
Tata Power Ordy.	508|12
Tata Power Pref.	1185

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	117|6
Br. Burma Petrol	2 6-1|2
Bombay Burma Old	315|10
Bombay Burma New	105
Bombay Steamer	201|14
Bombay Telephone	52|8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	95
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	17|14
Jupiter Insurance	6|8
Oriental Insurance	1900
Vulcan Insurance	5/6
Port Canning	553/12
Scindia Steam	6|15
Tata Construction	41
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	20|6
Tata Def.	237|8
Tata 1st Pref.	122|8
Tata 2nd Pref.	39|4
Tata Oil	15|4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 21.

	bales.
Compta-Dharwar	1,056
Westerns-Northerns	89
East Africans	693
	cwts.
Wheat	1 141
Linseed	5,830
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	344
Gingellyseed	561
Poppyseeds	29
Groundnuts	5 206
Castorseeds	4,389
Rice	15,115
Cottonseeds	771
Mowraseeds	842
Gram	509
Joowar	2,700
Bajree	3,223
	tons.
Coal	737

AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST
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BULL'S EYE in U. S. A
Is Sure Money For Investors
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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
JZ

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
JS

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1932

GOVT'S OTTAWA BARGAIN WITH MUSLIMS

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR SEVEN YEARS

Sind And Baluchistan To Form One Province?

LIMITED AUTONOMY IN FOUR PROVINCES

No Residuary Powers

FORECAST OF PREMIER'S AWARD

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The "Bombay Chronicle" has received from a reliable source a forecast of the main lines on which the "Communal Award" is to be made by the Prime Minister.

The whole matter has been under correspondence for some time past between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. A despatch from the latter was sent to Whitehall some weeks ago. They have since received the Secretary of State's reply, conveying the views of the Home Government and after some discussion by cable the final decision has been taken and the award is now practically 'settled and ready for announcement.

OTTAWA RESULT.

It will not be announced, however, at the earliest, until July 27. The Government are awaiting the issue of the Ottawa Conference as regards the question of Imperial Preference. If that issue is settled to the satisfaction of the British Government, the award will be announced immediately thereafter.

If not, it is possible the announcement may be delayed and some modifications or alterations made. The significance of this fact is obvious.

FOURTEEN POINTS.

The Government have taken, of course the famous Fourtween Points as representing the Mahomedan demands. Some have been granted, and some refused, but in regard to the question of separate electorates (Point 5) there is an unqualified acceptance of the demand.

Separate electorates are to be granted for a period of seven years.

SUMMARY OF AWARD

The following is a summary of the award as regards the other points.

Point one is to be rejected. It concerns the demand that residuary Powers should remain with the autonomous provincial Governments. The Government are not prepared to accept this.

Point Two—demanding uniform autonomy for all the provinces,—is also refused. There will be limitations of the autonomy to be granted to Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier and Sind, in regard to Taxation, Law and Order and control of labour—the latter in Assam!

Point Three—adequate representation of minorities—is granted.

Point Four—that not less than one-third representation should be conceded to Moslems in the Central Legislature—is also granted.

Point Six—Territorial distribution not to affect the Moslem majority in the Punjab, the N. W. F. P., and Bengal is not accepted, as the matter is to be left in the hands of the Boundaries Commission.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Points Seven, Eight and Nine are all granted. The first is the demand for the guarantee of religious liberty to all communities.

The second is that, "No bill or resolution shall be passed if three-fourths of the members of any community oppose such a bill or resolution as injurious to their community. But this is to apply only to matters of religion and culture, and not to affect general legislation of a social or political character.

Point Nine—that Sind shall be separated from Bombay—is accepted. There is a likelihood, however, that Baluchistan and Sind will be amalgamated in one province.

Point Ten—reforms for N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan as well as other provinces—is, therefore, also granted.

SHARE IN SERVICES.

Point Eleven—that provision should be made in the constitution for giving Moslems an adequate share in all the services and self-governing bodies—is refused.

Point Twelve, demanding adequate safeguards in the constitution for the protection and promotion of Moslem culture, education, language, religion, etc.; is also refused. It is not considered necessary that these safeguards should be thus specifically embodied in the constitution, as they will be already guaranteed by the nature of the constitution and the other guarantees already promised, and they will be otherwise protected in the Instruments of Institutions to be given to the Governors, who will have powers to veto measures held to endanger Moslem interests in these respects.

CABINET COMPOSITION.

Point Thirteen demands that no Cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed without a proportion of at least one-third of Moslem ministers. This demand is also to be refused so far as that it will not be embodied in the constitution. But Governors in their Instruments of Instructions will be told to regard it as a "convention".

The last point which requires that no change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation, does not arise as it will be pointed out that the Central Legislature will not be empowered to make changes in the constitution.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE

Such in brief is the award which, as far as is known at present, will be announced by the Prime Minister after the nature of the decisions taken by the Ottawa Conference in regard to preference become known. Detailed comment may be deferred for the present. But there are one or two points the significance of which needs to be emphasised.

The Cabinet, it need hardly be said, have been persuaded that the award—especially as it concedes the main demand for Separate Electorates—will be acceptable to Moslems generally. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Government deliberately ignored the Muslim demand in April last for a decision by July 3rd, and allowed that date to pass on the assurance of their Moslem friends in India that they would control the situation and persuade their followers to keep quiet on the promise of an early announcement. This was regarded as a test of the qualifications of the leaders with whom the Government have been negotiating both here and in England to represent the community.

Despite the defection of Maulana Hasrat Mohani with a considerable following and the dissatisfaction of a considerable number of the rank and file, it is considered that the leaders have satisfied the test by securing the postponement of the Moslem Conference and the failure to carry out the threat of direct action if the decision was not given by July 3. The Government, therefore feel themselves to be on safe ground.

GOOD BARGAIN

It may be regarded in the light of a bargain that Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon will go out-and-out for support of Imperial Preference at the Ottawa Conference and the concession to Moslem demands depends greatly on the extent to which he is successful in securing the adherence of the rest of the delegation to his side. Mr. R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, however, it is understood, is proving to be difficult in this res-

(Continued on page 5.)

LATIN REPUBLICS WANT WAR

FRONTIER CLASHES

Uncle Sam Willing To Arbitrate

LONDON, July 20.

Imporatant developments occurred today in connection with three disputes disturbing South American harmony, namely between Bolivia and Uruuguay between Bolivia and Paraguay and between Uruguay and the Argentine.

News received in Buenos Aires from Lapaz, and Asuncion, states that street demonstrations in both capitals demand war as a sequel to recent frontied clashes.

It is believed, however, that the Paraguayan Government strongly wish to submit the matter to the League of Nations rather than declare war. Five neutral countries have appealed to Paraguay to reconsider the withdrawal of her delegates from the conference trying to negotiate a non-aggression pact between Paraguay and Bolivia.

A Montevideo despatch states that the Uruguayan Government have accepted the United States offer to arbitrate in their diplomatic troubles with the Argentine.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHALL PLUMER

LONDON, July 20.

The funeral of one of Britain's soldier leaders was held at Westminster Abbey today for the first time in fifty years when the remains of Field-Marshal, Lord Pdumer, were buried in the Warrior's Chapel beside the tomb of the "Unknown Warrior".

A great cortege moved to the Abbey from the Guards Chapel where the coffin had been lying before the altar all night. It included an imposing force of crack regiments among which were six battalions of Guards. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage used at the funeral of Lord Haig and the "Unknown Warrior."

The ten distinguished pall-bearers included Feild Marshals Viscount Allenby, Sir George Milne, Sir William Robertson and Sir Claude Jacob, and prominent Navy and Air Force leaders.

RAJAH'S DINNER IN LONDON

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who proposed the host's health, was among the over fifty guests present at a dinner given by the Raja of Kollengode. The others included Lord Ampthill, the Earl of Haddo, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Mandi, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir Denys Bray, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir Reginald Glancy and Sir Umar Hayat Khan.—Reuter.

SULTAN KHAN WINS AGAIN

BERNE, July 21.

Sultan Khan (India) beat Staehelin (Switzerland) in the fifth round of the International Chess Tournament. He has now won three matches.

Alekhine, Colin and Flohr are leading with four wins each.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOVELIST'S DEATH

PARIS, July 21.

The death has occurred of the Novelist M. Rene Bazin.—Reuter.

Sir G. De Montmorency

SIMLA, July 20.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab on leave is making good progress.—A. P.

POLICEMAN STRUCK ON THE HEAD

PROFUSELY BLEEDING

Is It Revolutionary Outrage?

NEW DELHI, July 21.

A police constable who was controlling traffic last night at the junction of Alipore Road and Nicholson Road, Old Delhi, was suddenly struck from behind in the head, which was followed by a loud explosion. Turning round he saw two young men running. The police constable was admitted into a hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition bleeding profusely from the nose.

It is stated that the wound was caused by a revolver bullet. A cycle was found standing by a hedge in Qudsia Gardens near by. The bag attached to the cycle contained a pencil and a handkerchief. Two young men walking towards the cycle this morning under suspicious circumstances were detained and they are alleged to have been found by the police to be associated with the revolutionary party.

Some foot-prints were also found near the cycle. Mr. Degale, senior superintendent of Police and Mr. Douglas, Deputy Superintendent or Police, in charge of New Delhi, were soon on the spot and they are personally directing the investigations.—A. P.

DEPRECIATION OF YEN

What Will Government Do?

SIMLA, July 20.

With reference to the representations made by a deputation of commercial and industrial representatives which recently waited on the Commerce Member in connection with the depreciation of the Yen, the Government have been busy considering the situation. Japanese competition is not, however, confined to the textile industry, but applies to many others. Thus the Government has to consider all the aspects of the problem.

It is understood that some Japanese importers and merchants are seeking an interview with the Commerce Member to represent their side of the case, while some Associations in India have also made representations against any emergency measures. The whole problem has to be reviewed by the Government in the light of representations from both sides and when it is remembered that under normal procedure all cases for protection have to be referred to the tariff Board, it is clear that any immediate decision on the subject cannot be taken under the ordinary law and an emergency, if proved, can only be met by an Ordinance.

Thus it is difficult to anticipate what shape events in this respect will take, and there is no indication whatever available of the Government's intention on the subject.—A. P.

Muslim "Dictator"

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 20.

The seventh Sind dictator, a Muslim, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment at Mirpurkas and brought to Hyderabad Central Jail yesterday.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD "DICTATOR" SENTENCED

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

An Azamgarh message says that B. Krishna Madho, said to be the "Dictator" who was arrested for distributing Congress leaflets, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10.—A. P.

Attack On British Insurance

REPRISAL DUTIES BY FREE STATE

Senate's Amendments May Be Rejected By Dail

The Senate has passed the Emergency Duties Bill through all the stages, but with important recommendations, which will necessitate the resummoning of the Dail.

The first section of the Bill, aimed against British insurance companies and similar organisations, empowers the Executive Council to impose stamp duties of an unspecified amount on any documents and transactions.

A recommendation to delete this section was carried by 28 votes to 18 despite the Postmaster-General's refusal to accept the recommendation.

Unwanted Changes

The Dail has been summoned for Friday to consider the Emergency Duties Bill. There is no doubt that the Senate's amendatory recommendations will be rejected, and the bill will become law immediately.

The Senate also considered the Oath Bill to-night and upheld all the amendments which the Dail had rejected. Thus the bill will be suspended for eighteen months when it will automatically become law.—Reuter.

PICKETING STARTED AGAIN

Allahabad Volunteers Prostrate Themselves Before Shops

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

To-day, after several weeks of inactivity, Congress pickets appeared in front of foreign cloth shops. Crowds gathered and the pickets prostrated themselves in front of the shops.

The police arrested a batch of four pickets and removed them. Another batch of four replaced the arrested pickets and they were also arrested.

The crowds were then dispersed and the shops continued to do business without interference —A. P.

Calcutta Corporation And Civil Disobedience

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Corporation of Calcutta has received a leter from the Hon. Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, Minister of Local Self-Government, asking for information regarding the administration of Corporation schools, number of times when the schools were closed on account of hartal, the total number of convictions among its employees in connection with the civil disobedience movement, and the number of times when Corporation meetings were adjourned.—A. P.

Convictions In Madras

MADRAS, July 20.

According to an official communique the number of Civil Disobedience convictions in the first fortnight of July was 132, of which 127 were under the ordinary law and five under Chapter Six of the new Ordinance, for picketing.

Ambujammal, daughter of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and two other ladies, who formed the first batch of ladies convicted in connection with the present civil disobedience movement in Madras, were released yesterday.—A. P.

BAN ON CONGRESS PROCESSIONS

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

An order prohibiting Congress processions for one week has been promulgated.—A. P.

SHAHABASH FOR SAPRU

Other R. T. C. Delegates Asked To Resign

YEOTMAL, July 20.

A public meeting held in the town hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. P. Kolhe, M.L.C., protested against the "uncompromising attitude of his Majesty's Government as expressed by the Secretary of State in his speech in the House of Commons on June 27", congratulated Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others on having resigned their seats on the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, and called upon the remaining members similarly to withdraw their co-operation in the present circumstances.

Another resolution protested against the promulgation of the new Emergency Powers Ordinance and urged the Government to put an end to the Ordinance regime, release political prisoners and take steps to seek the co-operation of the Congress.—A. P.

Patriotic Action

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 20.

A public meeting called by local Moderate leaders last evening passed resolutions strongly protesting against Sir Samuel Hoare's recent speech on further procedure in connection with the constitutional questions, congratulating the Indian Liberal Leaders "on their patriotic action" and expressing the opinion that until the Ordinances are withdrawn and the Round Table method restored no patriotic Indian can co-operate in constitution-making discussions.—A. P.

MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS

MADRAS, July 20.

It is understood that the Government have under consideration a proposal to award two scholarships valued at Rs. 1,150 each yearly, beginning with the current year to deserving candidates from the Madras Presidency securing admission to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, either by competition or nomination.—A. P.

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